Illinois State Register.

"STATE SOVEREIGNTY—NATIONAL UNION."

Vol. 7. No 29. N. S | SPRINGFIELD, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6. 1846. | Vol. 11, No. 2.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM WALTERS,
AGENT FOR
WALTERS & WEBER,
PUBLIC PRINTERS.

TERMS—CASH.

SUBSCRIPTION, per year - - - - $2 00
" six months - - 1 00
ADVERTISING, first insertion, per 15 lines 1 00
All subsequent insertions - - - - - 50
Two squares, by year, privilege of changing 15 00
" without changing - - - - 10 00
A Card per year - - - - - - - - - 5 00
☞ If not paid in advance, fifty per. cent will be added to the above prices.
☞ No certificate of publication will be given until the cash is received.
☞ All letters on business must be post paid.
☞ Postmasters are authorized by law to forward money to printers, from any person, free of charge.

BOOK STORE AND BINDERY.

At the old stand west of the State House.

JOHNSON & BRADFORD—Keep constantly on hand an assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, and which will be sold low for cash.

County Clerks, Recorders and other county officers can have Blank Books made and ruled to any pattern at short notice. They are prepared also to bind periodicals and rebind old books in any style ordered. Persons at a distance will have their orders filed for any description of work with despatch by sending the size and patterns. Binding will be done in as good style and on as good terms as at St. Louis.

Springfield, Jan. 26, 1841.—tf

BLACKSMITHING.

BELLIS & WAGGONER

HAVE just filled up a large shop on the north-east corner of Jefferson and Monroe streets, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. White as a stable, where they are prepared to shoe horses with new shoes all around for a dollar, and to manufacture all kinds of edge tools to order. Mill picks and all kinds of blacksmithing and ironing of wagons, buggies, &c., in as neat and substantial a manner, and as cheap as can be done in the State.

They hope by industry and a constant effort to please, to receive a liberal patronage.

Two apprentices wanted to the business, from 17 to 18 years of age.

October 31, 1845.—ly

J. HUTCHINSON UNDERTAKER,

And proprietor of the New Burying Ground

Would inform the citizens of Springfield, and surrounding country, that he will be prepared at all times, to discharge the last duties to the dead, in a manner that cannot fail to give a general satisfaction.

For the accommodation of the public, he will be able to furnish coffins of every size and quality at a moments warning. He keeps on hand coffins of every size, and different qualities.

He will furnish an excellent hearse, gentle horse and careful driver for funeral occasions.

He has opened a new burying ground, which is laid off in small lots, to suit families which is enclosed by a substantial fence, and will be beautified by trees, shrubbery, and flowers.

He is also carrying on the Cabinet making business in all its branches, and can furnish furniture after the most approved fashion, made by the best workman.

His shop is immediately south of the Springfield Academy, where he can be found at all times.

November 7th, 1845.—ly.

TIN SHOP.

COPPER, SHEET IRON, & TIN WORK.—We are now prepared to do all descriptions of Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron work, at the lowest rates and at short notice. We also keep a large stock of Tin Ware constantly on hand, which we will sell very low at retail.

Oct. 17 D. M. HITCHCOCK & Co.

CLOTHING,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

I HAVE now on hand a very large stock of ready made clothing, which I am determined to sell, at *greatly reduced prices*, FOR CASH.

Among them is a great variety of pantaloons and vests for $1, $1 25, and $1 5, each.

Also, jeans coats for $3, $3 50, and $4, each.

Also, a great variety of finer articles, which will be sold equally low in proportion.

Those who want bargains would do well to call soon, for so large and cheap an assortment of clothing has never been offered in Springfield before.

E. R. WILEY,

March 21, 1845. West side of the public square.

JOEL F. LIGHTNER, & CO.

No. 188, Main Street, St. Louis, Mo., two doors south of the Virginia Hotel,

KEEP constantly on hand, for sale low, wholesale and retail, the latest improved patterns of STOVES, of all kinds; including "Guild's Patent," an improvement on the Hathaway and Buck's patents, and warranted to consume less fuel and combine greater convenience for cooking, than any other Stove now in use. Also, the *Goodhue Improved Premium Cooking Stove*, Parlour stoves, fluted coal stoves, air tights, ten and seven plates, parlour and common grates, castings, ploughs, &c.

Osbourne's patent bark and cob mill. The attention of stock feeders and farmers is respectfully invited to the latter article.

☞ All orders for mill, and other machinery, cast wheels of all patterns, and the like, will promptly be attended to, and faithfully executed.

sep 5 3m

FANNING MILLS

MYER & COUNCIL,

HAVE purchased the right of Abel and Asabel Lomax, of Ohio, to manufacture and sell their Fanning Mill. This machine is a great improvement on the old Fanning Mill. It will clean more grain, and much better, than the old mill. It is made in a substantial manner,—it is not liable to get out of order,—and will be sold at as low prices as the old Fanning mill can be purchased. They are now manufacturing them, and are determined to supply all demands. Farmers who wish to purchase are desired to call on them. Their shop is two doors south of the American House.

Springfield, July 25, 1845.—tf

IRON & BRASS FOUNDRY.

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Morgan and the adjoining counties, that I have commenced Casting, and am now ready to make any kind of

IRON CASTINGS

to order, and on the most reasonable terms, and short notice.

I will also be able to make any kind of

BRASS CASTINGS,

not exceeding sixty pounds in weight. A fair price will be paid for old Iron, Copper or Brass.

Shop, on St. Louis street, first building North of Marsh's Carding Machine.

A. HAMMOND.

Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 8, 1845.

JOHNSON'S CITY HOTEL.

THE travelling community are respectfully invited to call. The accommodations cannot be surpassed. Private rooms for Stage passengers.

RATES OF FARE:

One day 75 cents | Single meal 25 cents

Just one half the usual charge at stage houses.

☞ Passengers can secure seats in all the stages, through the Proprietor. Jan. 1, 1844—yl.

TO THE UNITED STATES' PENSIONERS.

GEORGE L. HUNTINGTON, of Springfield, offers his services as agent or attorney for drawing pensions, for those residing in the State of Illinois.

He attends to the duties of the Pension Agent, in his absence, and is therefore enabled to afford any information sought for, and will do so *gratis*, when requested by letter, post paid.

Blanks forwarded, without charge, when he is appointed attorney.

The charge for drawing and remitting will be one dollar, in all cases, exclusive of necessary expenses. For integrity and promptness he has liberty to

REFER TO

His Excellency, GOV. THOMAS FORD,
Gen'l. W. L. D. EWING, Auditor,
THOMPSON CAMPBELL, Esq., Sec'y State,
MILTON CARPENTER, Esq., State Treas.,
JAMES F. REED, Esq., U. S. Pension Agent.

N. B. Clerks of courts and magistrates will confer a favor by observing the above. G. L. H.

May 9, 1845.

JOHN DOUGHERTY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jonesborough, Illinois.—Feb 13, 1846.

MORRIS R. CHEW,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

WILL attend to business in the profession in Shelby and the adjoining counties. Office in the Court House.

Feb. 13, 1846.—ly

EDWARD EVEY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
Office in the Court House.

Feb 13, 1846—ly

LEVI HITE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Shelby and adjoining counties.

Feb 13, 1846—6w

ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE.

Corner of Green and Second Streets.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

THIS house is in a pleasant part of the city, and convenient to business; it affords good accommodations, and on easy terms. The subscriber solicits a share of the patronage of persons visiting St Louis, and particularly that of his friends.

UEDENBURG.

St. Louis, Sept. 1845. sep 19—3m

EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

I HAVE taken the house No. 76, Main Street, St. Louis, for the purpose of transacting an Exchange and Banking Business.

A. H. HACKNEY,

S. W. Corner of Main and Olive Streets.

REFERENCE.

S. M. Tinsley & Co., James L. Lamb, Thomas Ford, Col. Thos. Mather, Col. E. D. Taylor, of Springfield, Illinois.

St. Louis, Aug. 27, 1844.—tf.

THOMAS L. HARRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, PETERSBURG, ILL.

WILL attend to any legal business in the eighth Judicial Circuit. All collections and agencies from abroad promptly attended to.

Nov. 29, 1842.—yl

PURPLE & CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery, will practice in 8th Judicial Circuit, and Supreme Court of the State of Illinois; also, in the District and Circuit Courts of the State of Illinois. business entrusted to them by Attorneys at a distance from the seat of Government, will meet with prompt attention.—Office in the Secretary of State's office.

Springfield, April 1, 1843.

KIRBY BENEDICT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, Decatur, Macon county, Illinois. Office in the Court House.

Sep'. 11—yl.

JOSIAH M'ROBERTS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Danville Illinois, will practice in the counties composing the fourth judicial circuit. He hopes by an assiduous, prompt, and faithful discharge of his professional duties to merit a portion of the public patronage. June 30, 1843.—ly.

J. A. M'DOUGALL,

WILL practice regularly in the Supreme Court, the Federal Court, and in all of the counties comprising the eighth Judicial Circuit. Office in State House. Nov. 24, 1843.

M. BRAYMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,

WILL attend to all professional business in the Courts of the U. S. and of this Sate. Office in the State House.

June 28, 1844.—tf.

J. L. M'CONNEL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located himself in Carrollton, Greene county Illinois, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care, in any of the counties in this State. Office in the Court House.

Nov. 29, 1844.

JOSIAH LAMBORN. AUGUSTUS M. HESLEP.

LAMBORN & HESLEP,

ATTORNEY'S & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois.

WILL give strict attention to business entrusted to their care in the Circuit, Supreme, and Federal Courts.

November 12, 1844—6m.

WM. A. RICHARDSON. JAMES B. SWETLAND.

RICHARDSON & SWETLAND,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RUSHVILLE, SCHUYLER COUNTY, ILL.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to their care in any of the courts of the State.

—REFERENCES:—

Hon. S. A. Douglass, Washington City, D. C.
Woodward & Densenbury, New York City.
George W. Pratt, Esq. Rochester, N. Y.
W. C. Sherwood, Esq. Buffalo, N. Y.
J. Maeguire, Esq. St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 4, 1844.—tf.

DOCT. J. T. BETTS

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Springfield and its vicinity for the liberal patronage that has been extended to him during the seasons past, and would inform the public that he has associated with him in the practice of medicine,

I. A. POMEROY, M. D.

Late of Indiana, who has been in extensive practice for twenty-two years, and the past 14 years in Wabash Valley; and as they are permanently located in Springfield, they respectfully tender their services to the citizens of the city of Springfield and its vicinity, in all the various branches of their profession, and will attend all calls that they may be favored with in the city or country.

Springfield, Dec. 5, 1845—ly.

Z. P. CABANIS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Springfield and its vicinity. Office one door west of T. Moffetts, and opposite the State Register Office.

June 18th, 1845.—tf

IVES & CURRAN,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

HAVE removed to the south side of the Square, one door west of Hitchcock & Co's Iron store.

Sept. 26.

10 pieces bleached and brown Canton flannels,
3 " tabby velvets,
2 " cotton table diaper,
20 pairs brown linen table cloths,
15 pieces Irish linens, just received and for sale by

Oct. 31—tf JAMES L. LAMB.

W. DORMADY, having assigned his accounts to the undersigned for the benefit of whom it may concern, this is to notify those indebted to pay the same on or before the first of March, to the undersigned, and to no other person. A word to the wise, &c.

JAMES L. HILL.

500 sacks ground alum salt,
100 barrels Kenawha do.,
10 hogsheads sugar,
25 sacks coffee, on hand and for sale by the subscriber, JAMES L. LAMB.

Oct. 31—tf

MINERS BANK OF DUBUQUE, Notes received at par, in payment of notes and accounts, or for goods at the lowest cash prices.

S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

5 bales 4-4 brown domestics,
25 pieces bleached do,
20 " bed tickings,
10 " apron checks, on hand and for sale by JAMES L. LAMB.

Oct. 31—tf

ATTENTION---FARMERS.

THE PHŒNIX MILL

IS now in good repair, and prepared to grind both WHEAT and CORN, in the best manner, and on terms that cannot fail to render perfect satisfaction. Persons coming from a distance, can, at all times, get their grinding by staying over night.

W. P. GRIMSLEY.

Springfield, June 6, 1845.

N. B. A superior article of Family Flour constantly on hand at the mill or store, on the west corner of the public square. W. P. G.

FLOUNCE BRAID AND STRAW BONNETS—Bonnet velvets and Silks, new and splendid bonnet and cape Ribonds—every variety Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs, just received

J. L. LAMB.

Nov. 15th, 1844.—ly

FRESH TEAS.

21 Half Chest's ground Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and Souchong, (genuine country.) Teas warranted equal if not superior to any ever before offered in this market. For sale by

J. BUNN.

Springfield, June 7th, 1844.—ly

GALA Plaids and plaid Morinoes, fancy plaid Cloakings and Cloak linings, a splendid assortment just received and for sale at low prices for the quality.

J. L. LAMB.

Nov. 15th, 1844.—ly

SALT.—Just received and for sale at the lowest notch by the subscriber.

20 barrels Kenhawa Salt. Also,
200 Sacks ground Allum Salt.

For sale by JAMES L. LAMB.

Nov. 15th, 1844—ly

SALT....SALT....SALT.

600 Barrels of Salt, a very superior article. Just received and for sale by the barrel at 50 cts per bushel. JEWETT & HITCHCOCK.

June 7th, 1844.—ly

FINE COACH VARNISH.

SMITHS' celebrated Coach Varnish, just received and for sale low for cash, by

May 13, 1845. WALLACE & DILLAR.

SALT.

WE have a few hundred barrels of good salt in Store, which we will sell much lower than it has been sold heretofore in this market.

D. M. HITCHCOCK & CO.

Springfield, August 18, 1845.

WOOD WOOD. The Subscriber will pay the highest Market Price for One Thousand Cords of good wood, delivered at the Phœnix Mill, Springfield.

Oct. 3. 1845 W. P. GRIMSLEY.

CORN.

WE will pay the highest market price in cash or goods, at cash prices, for 100,000 bushels Corn delivered at our Ware-house.

S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

Springfield, Nov. 21, 1845—yl.

WHEAT! WHEAT! WHEAT!

WANTED At the City Steam Mill by the subscriber 10,000 bushels Merchantable Wheat, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Merchandise.

JAMES L. LAMB.

Nov. 15th, 1844—ly

BRASS FOUNDRY.

EVERY description of Brass Castings made to order. LEWIS & TUNISON.

June 27.

MACHINE SHOP.

TURNING, Finishing and all kinds of Machinery made and repaired in a manner not to be surpassed. LEWIS & TUNISON.

June 27th.

WHEAT....WHEAT!

10,000 Bushels wheat wanted—to be delivered at the Phœnix mill.

W. P. GRIMSLEY.

Nov. 12, 1844.

FLOUR.

THE subscriber is ready to furnish fresh flour of the best quality at the City Mills or at his store.

JAS. L. LAMB.

Aug. 20.

FRESH TEAS.—The subscriber is now receiving a choice lot of Teas, consisting of Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Pouchong, and offers for sale on usual terms.

J. L. LAMB.

Nov. 15th, 1844.

FLAX & HEMP SEED—Wanted 1000 Bushels good clean Flax seed, and 10 tons water and dew rotted Hemp, for which the top of the market will be paid. JAMES L. LAMB.

Nov. 15th, 1844—ly

FAMILY FLOUR

OF the best quality, city made, for sale by the barrel or retail.

W. P. GRIMSLEY.

July 25, 1845

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting business in this city, under the firm and name of W. P. Grimsley & Co, at the old stand of W. P. Grimsley.

W. P. GRIMSLEY,
H. J. GRIMSLEY.

N.B. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment to W. P. Grimsley, & Co.

W. P. GRIMSLEY & Co.

Feb. 6, 1846.---ly.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

WE will sell the undivided half of the east half of n e quarter of sec. 26, township 15 north, range 5 west, containing 40 acres. The above described land is part of an 80 acre tract, formerly owned by James L. Southwick, situated within a few miles of the city of Springfield, and well improved. As we are determined to we sell will give a bargain either for cash or a short time. Title good.

S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

Springfield, Ill. Jan. 20, 1846.

JACKS AND JENNIES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has three good business Jacks and three fine Jack colts, and several fine Jennies, all or any of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. If not sold previous to the middle of March, the three old Jacks will be rented for the coming season. For further particulars enquire of B. C. Webster in Springfield, or of the subscriber three miles south, on the Vandalia road. JAMES McCONNELL.

January 20, 1846.—3t.

"Hang out the clothing on the outer wall
The cry is still they come."

Who comes?

Why, the customers to be sure.

They could'nt do anything else but come to Wiley's, when they have learned that what articles they purchase there, are, for their quality, neatness, and style of workmanship, the best and cheapest that can be had anywhere.

I have now a very extensive assortment of clothing on hand, consisting of overcoats, and coats of cloth, beaver, pilot, and cheaper goods, in great variety—also pants and vests—of all qualities, and prices, from which almost every taste can be suited.

Also constantly on hand, shirts, bosoms, and collars, cravats, handkerchiefs, suspenders, undershirts, drawers &c. &c.

Tailoring attended to as heretofore in fashionable style, and the best cutters and workmen are constantly employed.

Those who favor me with a call either to purchase articles ready made, or to have their materials made up, may depend on having good bargains offered them. And while I admit that I rather give the preference to those who come prepared to

FORK OVER THE DIMES,

still, I will take most kinds of country produce in exchange for my stock.

E. R. WILEY,
West side of the Public Square.

Jan 15th, 1846.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY.
In the Circuit Court of said County of Sangamon, to March Term, A. D. 1846.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

William Crow and Rachel Crow, complainants,
against
Reuben Hardcastle, William Hardcastle, Job Hardcastle, George Nelson and Thetus Nelson, defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to each of the above named defendants, that a petition for partition of certain real estate described in said petition has been filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of said county of Sangamon, against them by William Crow and Rachael Crow, that a summons has been issued thereon, returnable to the March term, A. D. 1846, of the said Circuit Court. Now, unless you, the said Reuben Hardcastle. William Hardcastle, Job Hardcastle, George Nelson and Thetus Nelson, and each of you shall be and appear before the Circuit Court of Sangamon County on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in Springfield on the third Monday in the month of March next, and shew cause if any you can, why such partition should not be made, the allegations of said petition will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

JOHN CALHOUN, Clerk.

S. T. LOGAN, Solicitor for complainant.

January 20th, 1846.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED BY JOHN M. BURKHARDT

100 sacks G B & L B salt	twines,
50 bbls Kenhawa salt,	2 doz Collins and Bools Axes,
8 hhds sugar.	8 bbls cider vinegar,
50 bags coffee,	1 cask salaratus,
4 bbls loaf and crushed sugar,	2 bbls ground and chip'd logwood,
500 lbs G P, I P and Y H Tea,	2 casks Dutch madder,
20 box's sperm and tallow candles,	100 lbs sup. Spanish float Indigo,
20 bbls N O molasses,	2 doz Ames' shovels,
25 kegs nails from 3 to 12 pronys,	1 tierce rice,
	1 bale raw cotton,
2 doz painted buckets,	11 boxes resin, castile, and sweet scented soap
3 bbls mackerel,	100 lbs shot and bar lead,
6 boxes cod fish,	10 boxes Virginia and Missouri chewing and smoking tobacco,
12 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, glass,	
5000 principe cigars,	
2000 doz Eagle and Hope cotton yarn,	1000 lbs allum and copperas,
12 gross patent matches,	3 bbls tar.

300 setts common teas & Coffee-mills, Curry-combs, Brushes, Bed cords, coil rope, brimstone. flour sulphur, raisins, almonds cinnamon, cloves, mustard, chocolate, ginger, mace, salts, starch, ground cinnamon and pepper, camphor, sporting powder, sweet oils, turpentine. sheet and ounce pins, needles, fishhooks and lines, slates and pencils, plain and fluted thimbles, grain scythes, grass scythes and sneaths; scythe stones, clothes pins, Rodgers' pen knives, table and tea spoons, thimbles, combs, blacking, percussion caps, hay forks, shoe and saddle tacks, castings, crockery ware, tin ware, brooms, writing paper, ink, wines and liquors, &c., &c.

ALSO A FEW ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS.

Such as calicoes, brown and bleached domestics, apron checks, ginghams, handkerchiefs, drillings, cottonade bedticking, &c., &c.

The above articles, will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

COOKING STOVES.

A FEW very superior on hand and for sale by

S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

January 20, 1846.

GROCERIES.....GROCERIES.

J. BUNN, is now receiving, and will have in Store in a few days, the largest and best assorted Stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Nails, Glass, &c. ever offered for sale in this City. His stock the following articles:

35 hhds prime N. O. Sugar.	1 do chalk.
15 Barrels Boston loaf, and crushed Sugar.	5 do W. R. cheese.
5 Barrels white Hav. Sugar.	50 barrels Ohio rectified whiskey.
10 Barrels N. O. Molasses.	2 pipes H. Gin.
16 do Sugar House Molasses.	1 do peach brandy.
135 bags rio, Havana, laguarya and java coffee.	10 barrels N. Y. do
5 cask old port cabella,	10 do do Gin.
2 rice.	10 do do wine vinegar.
2 Boston saleratus.	2 casks pure port wine.
43 boxes Y. H. I. & G. P. teas.	2 do madeira do
10 boxes sperm candles.	10 casks low priced do.
30 do mould do	1 do Jam. Rum.
20 do yellow soap.	1 do Irish whiskey.
20 do fancy do	6 do London porter, in qt. and pint bottles.
5 do castile do	30 boxes claret wine.
15 Underwood's Lemon syrup.	20 baskets champaign do
10 do do mustard.	5 boxes muscat do.
10 do do pickles.	5 do brandy cherries.
10 do ketchup, & pepper sauce.	20 do do fruits.
10 do starch.	20,000 principe cigars.
50 do M. R. raisins.	20,000 regalia do.
15 drums sultana do	10,000 havana do.
1 cask zante currants.	5 gro. paste blacking.
6 boxes fresh preserves.	20 do friction matches.
5 do lemons.	60 reams wrapping paper
100 kegs Boston nails, assorted.	20 do ruled cap do.
100 boxes window glass.	100 kegs white lead.
20 dozen painted pails.	200 gallons linseed oil.
25 do brooms.	100 do spirits turpentine.
40 do hemp bed cords.	50 do copal varnish.
10 coils manilla cordage.	1 cask glue.
2 seroons indigo.	1 do black lead.
2 casks madder.	1 do lamp black.
1 cask ground logwood.	1 do yellow ochre.
1 do camwood.	1 do spanish brown.
1 do copperas	1 do ven. red.
1 do allum.	1 do red lead.
	25 kegs rifle powder.
	100 kegs shot.
	500 lbs bar lead.
	250 sacks ground allum salt.
	60 sacks L. D. salt.

Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, cloves, Cinnamon, Race, and ground Ginger, &c. &c.

Shad, Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish, Lard, Sperm and Tanners Oil, etc. etc.

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE.

He deems it useless to remark how, where or by whom the Goods were purchased, suffice it to say they are for sale on as good if not better terms than any other House can or will sell.

Springfield, June 7th, 1844.—ly

FLANNELS AND LINSEYS.—30 pieces Red Green, Yellow and White Flannels.
15 ps Plaid, Colored and White Canton do.
20 ps Plain, striped and Plaid Linseys.

For sale by J. L. LAMB.

☞ LOW PRICES. ☜

POMEROY & DURKEE,

No. 146 Main Street, St. Louis,

HAVING established themselves in the Wholesale Dry Goods business, upon the principle of selling goods for cash, and on short credit to prompt men on a small advance, give notice that they will be in receipt of their first shipments, this season, early in February, and from that time on will be constantly receiving new supplies. They are determined to offer such inducements as will make it for the advantage of country merchants to purchase in this in preference to the eastern markets and feel confident with their facilities for buying they are enabled to sell as low as the regular *Jobbing Houses* in the eastern cities. They invite merchants, visiting St. Louis, to call and examine their stock; which will consist in part of:

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Brown and bl'd sheetings	Glasgow Jeans
Cotton Osnaburgs	Satinets
Brown and blue drillings	Tickings
Denims	Checks
Mexican mixtures	Colored cambrics
Cottonades	Mariners' shirtings
Kremlins	Prints,—a large assortment and new style
Printed pant stuffs	
Kentucky Jeans	Ginghams, &c. &c.

FOREIGN GOODS.

Broad cloths	Shawls, scarfs, points,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres	Silk cravats
Drab "De" Ete	Silk pongee and bandana handkerchiefs
Gambroons	Irish linens
Linen drills	Linen table damask
Summer cloths	Birds eye diaper
Satin vestings	Russian diaper
Nankeens	Satin checks and Tape Jackonets
Bangup Cords	
Moleskins	Swiss and book muslins
Red Padding	Bobbinets
Canvass	Grecian nettings
Black and col'd Alpaccas	Laces, edgings and insertings
Printed muslins and jaconets,	Linen cambric hdkfs.
Silks, satins, ribbons,	Hosiery, gloves, &c.

Together with a great variety of shelf goods,

—ALSO—

100 cases palm leaf hats
60 do Ladies' bonnets, latest styles
200 do Men's Nutria, Russia, Cassimere and Coney Hats
60 do Blue and pearl sporting hats.

January 31, 1846.—3m.

LOOK HERE STRANGER!!!

E. COOK & CO.

ARE receiving a fresh supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and opening them in the Store formerly occupied by Belt & Hurst, and one door south of J. Irwin & Co.'s, consisting in part of the following articles:

Havana Coffee,	Lead,
Rio do.	Shot,
Loaf Sugar,	Shaving Soap,
New Orleans do.	Family Soap,
Imperial Tea,	Vinegar,
Gunpowder do.	French Brandies,
Young Hyson do.	American do
Black do.	Holland Gin,
Mackerel Nos 1 and 2	American do.
Cod Fish,	Port Wines,
Scotch Herring,	Medeira do.
Sugar House Molasses,	Old Rye Whiskey,
New Orleans do.	Old rectified do.
Cavendish Tobacco,	Lemon Syrup,
Missouri leaf do.	Fresh Lemons,
Smoking do.	Table Salt,
Regalia Cegars,	Ground alum do.
Principe do.	Painted Buckets,
Casandora do.	Wash Tubs,
Meelay do.	Brooms,
Pepper,	Queensware,
Spice.	Window Glass,
Cloves,	Glass Tumblers,
Cinnamon,	Pint Flasks,
Nutmegs,	Quart Bottles,
Rasins.	Stone ware,
Almonds,	Tin ware,
Figs, Candies,	Candle wick.
Chocolate,	Bed Cords,
Sperm Candles,	Blacking,
Tallow Candles,	Mustard,
Saleratus,	Castor Oil,
Indigo,	Starch,
Madder, Powder,	Pipes, &c.

ALSO, A FEW DRY GOODS,

Such as Domestics, Calicoes, Satinetts, Jeans, Muslins, &c. Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes. Also, Brass Clocks, warranted to keep good time; and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for cash or exchanged for most kinds of country produce.

October 30, 1845. E. COOK & CO.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of April next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Sangamon county, Illinois, at his office in Springfield, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of John Nuckolls late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1846.

ANN NUCKOLLS,
Administratrix.

SMALL FAVORS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

At No. 3 Hoffmann's Row.

WHERE we will pay gold or silver for any quantity of wheat, shelled corn, dry or green hides, beeswax, feathers, tallow, lard, flaxseed, white beans, barley, oats, &c. and where we will sell all kinds of dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, queensware, groceries, salt, nails, glass, cotton yarn, leather, flour, cornmeal, &c. &c. as low as the same goods can be had at any of the cheap "quarters" in Springfield, where the owners wish to sell only, and not to buy anything that the farmer raises, and brings to market. Remember No. 3, Hoffman's row.

HICKOX BROTHERS.

Springfield, Nov. 22, 1844—yl.

JEWETT'S IMPROVED PATENT CARY PLOUGH.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Jewett's improved Patent Cary Plough, keep a large supply of this justly celebrated Plough constantly on hand, both one and two horse, right and left hand, with the latest improvements, and are prepared to supply farmers and dealers in ploughs with any number that may be wanted.

The Patent Cary is without doubt the best plough ever made for the prairie lands of Illinois and the adjoining States.

The workmanship of this Plough is of the very best. The best mechanics of the country having been employed in the construction of both the iron and wood work.

The Patent Cary is much improved this year by setting the beam considerably higher than heretofore, and by continuing the curve of the landside regularly round up to the beam, which entirely prevents straw or weeds from hanging under it, thereby rendering it almost impossible to choke it out in the worst of stubble. The mould board is put on with bolts instead of rivets as heretofore which makes the plough much more easy to repair. The heel of the landside is cast in a chill which hardens it as hard as cast steel and prevents it from wearing off. Thereby preventing the plough from running unsteady after being used a year or two. The mould board is made of wrought iron, and the share of steel, and will scour as bright as silver in the lightest soil.

To those who are acquainted with the Patent Cary it is unnecessary to say any thing, but to those who are not, we say try it, and judge for yourselves. This Plough is much more durable than almost any other made in the country and at the prices at which it is sold is without doubt much the cheapest.

D. M. HITCHCOCK & CO.

Springfield, August 11th, 1845.

REMARKS OF MR. DOUGLASS OF ILLINOIS

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 27, 1846, on the resolution of notice to terminate the convention with Great Britain.

Mr. Douglass, who was entitled to the floor from yesterday, proceeded to remark: Had a foreigner, unacquainted with our proceedings, been present listening to this debate, he would have come to the conclusion that we were gravely discussing the propriety and policy of a declaration of war against Great Britain. Gentlemen opposed in giving the notice, persist in considering it a hostile movement, tantamount to a declaration of war. They go so far as to denominate us the war party, while they call themselves the friends of peace; and indulge their fancies and fears in giving the most terrible descriptions of the ravages of war, and beautiful pictures of the blessings of peace. Mr. D was unable to coincide with them in opinion that the convention (usually called the treaty of joint occupancy) was adopted as a substitute for war, and that its annulment would necessarily involve the immediate dissolution of the amicable relations between the two countries. He did not understand such to have been the object, the effect, or the history of that measure. If gentlemen will reflect for a moment, they will recollect that the convention was entered into in 1818, more than three years after the close of the war, when the United States were at peace with the whole world, and there was not a cloud to darken the national horizon. There were no wars, nor fears, nor threats nor panics of war. Peace had been restored, and an amicable adjustment had been effected between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the rights of each in the Oregon territory under the treaty of Ghent. The first article of that treaty provided that "all territories, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from each other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, [in the bay of Fundy] shall be restored without delay."

At the commencement of the war, and for some time previous, the valley of the Columbia river had been in the possession of citizens of the United States, under the name of the "Astoria settlement." During the war this settlement was captured and passed into the hands of the English, and was afterwards known as "the settlement of Fort George." When peace was concluded, our government demanded that the Astoria settlement "should be restored without delay," in compliance with the first article of the treaty of Ghent. To this demand, the British government replied, "that the place had not been captured during the late war, but that the Americans had retired from it under an agreement of the Northwest Company, which had purchased their effects, and had ever since peaceable possession of the coast;" and that "the territory itself was early taken possession of in his Majesty's name, and had since been considered as forming a part of his Majesty's dominions."

Thus the two governments found themselves at issue in regard to their respective rights in Oregon under the treaty of peace. How this difficulty was reconciled and amicably settled, by the parties themselves, will be seen by the following extract from "Greenhow's History of Oregon and California:"

"Mr. Bagot [the British plenipotentiary at Washington] at the same time communicated the circumstances to his government, and they became the subject of discussion between Lord Castlereagh, the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Rush, the American Plenipotentiary at London. Lord Castlereagh proposed that the question respecting the claim to the post on the Columbia, should be referred to commissioners, as many other disputed points had been, agreeably to the treaty of Ghent; to which Mr. Rush objected, for the simple reasons that the spot was in the possession of the Americans before the war; that it fell, by belligerent capture into the hands of the British during the war; and that 'under a treaty which stipulated the mutual restitution of all places reduced by the arms of either party, the right of the United States to immediate and full repossession could not be impugned.'

"The British secretary, upon this, admitted the right of the Americans to be reinstated, and to be the party in possession while treating on the title; though he regretted that the government of the United States should have employed means to obtain restitution which might lead to difficulties.

"Mr. Rush had no apprehensions of that kind; and it was finally agreed that the post should be restored to the Americans, and that the question of title to the territory should be discussed in the negotiation as to limits and other matters which was soon to be commenced. Lord Bathurst, the British secretary for the colonies, accordingly sent to the agents of the Northwest company at the mouth of the Columbia a despatch, directing them to afford due facilities for the reoccupation of the post at that point by the Americans; and an order to the same effect was also sent from the admiralty to the commander of the British naval forces in the Pacific."

The rights of the parties in regard to the possession of the country having thus been adjusted and defined, the restoration was accordingly made, as the following official document will show:

"In obedience to the command of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, signified in a despatch from the Right Honorable the Earl Bathurst, addressed to the partners or agents of the Northwest Company, bearing date the 27th of January, 1818, and in obedience to a subsequent order, dated the 26th of July, from W. H. Sheriff, Esq., captain of His Majesty's ship Andromache, we the undersigned, do, in conformity to the first article of the treaty of Ghent, restore to the government of the United States, through its agent, J. B. Prevost, Esq., the settlement of Fort George, on the Columbia river.

"Given under our hands, in triplicate, at Fort George, (Columbia river) this 6th day of October, 1818.

"F. HICKEY,
"Captain of his Majesty's ship Blossom.
"J. KEITH,
"Of the Northwest Company."

The acceptance on the part of the United States is in these words:

"I do hereby acknowledge to have this day received, in behalf of the government of the United States, the possession of the settlement designated above, in conformity to the first article of the treaty of Ghent. Given under my hand, in triplicate, at Fort George, (Columbia river) this 6th day of October, 1818.

"J. B. PREVOST,
"Agent of the United States."

On the consummation of these acts of the restoration of the valley of the Columbia river in conformity with the treaty of Ghent, and the acknowledgement of our right "to be the party in possession while treating on the title," Mr. Greenhow remarks:

"The British flag was then formally lowered, and that of the United States having been hoisted in its stead over the fort, was saluted by the Blossom.

"The documents cited—the only ones which passed between the commissioners on the occasion—are sufficient to show that no reservation or exception was made on the part of Great Britain, and that the restoration of Astoria to the United States was complete and unconditional."

These transactions occurred in the year 1818; and in the month of October, being the same year and month in which the convention of joint occupancy was entered into. With what reason then—upon what evidence—do gentlemen make and reiterate the declaration that that convention was adopted as a substitute for war, and that its annulment would necessarily dissolve the amicable relations of the two countries? Great Britain had restored the possession—had acknowledged our right to remain in possession, while treating of the title, and agreeing on the boundaries. Let it not be said that the possession referred to was limited to the walls of the fort. Such is not the language of the deed. The official act of restoration describes the country restored as "the settlement of Fort George," which was the British name for the American settlement of Astoria. The act was performed "at Fort George;" but the country restored was "the settlement of Fort George." The British commissioners understood the use and value of language in official documents affecting territorial rights too well to confound the words settlement and fort, and use them as synonymes. Was it the "limits" of the fort that the two governments were to discuss, among other matters, in the negotiation about to be opened? or was it the title and boundaries of "the territory itself," which, according to the claim of Mr. Bagot, the British plenipotentiary, "was early taken possession of in his Majesty's name, and had been since considered as forming part of his Majesty's dominions?" Astoria, which the British restored under the name of the settlement of Fort George, had at that day a local habitation on the maps of this country, and furnishes the materials for an important and highly interesting page in its history. It was the same settlement whose origin, objects, incidents, and history, have been so graphically delineated by Irving in his admirable work, "Astoria." It was the valley of the Columbia, the key of which was Fort George, commanding the mouth of the stream. This was the country which Great Britain surrendered to us under the treaty of Ghent, and acknowledged our right to retain possession of, until the question of title and limits should be amicably adjusted; and that, too, only fourteen days prior to the signing of the treaty of joint occupancy. Do these facts show that the joint occupation was agreed to as a substitute for war, and that immediate hostilities would have ensued, if it had not been adopted? Or rather do they not prove that, but for the joint occupancy, the United States would have been in the exclusive possession of the valley of the Columbia from that day until the present moment, with the right, secured by treaty, to continue in possession until the adjustment of all conflicting claims? But, unfortunately as I conceive, and I make the remark without intending any reproach, our government thought proper to enter into the convention of the 20th of October, 1818, usually called the treaty of joint occupation. It was intended as a mere temporary arrangement for the regulation of certain interests connected with the northwest coast, and to prevent disputes and difficulties between the citizens and subjects of the two powers engaged in navigation and fishing, trading and hunting in those wild regions. The necessity for this arrangement was supposed to consist in the fact, that while we were entitled to the valley of the Columbia without any defined limits, Spain and Russia owned the country to the northward, and England was setting up an adverse claim as against Spain, and was disputing the boundaries, if not the title, with each. It should be borne in mind, that at that time we had not acquired the Spanish title, and therefore had no other title than that derived from the Louisiana treaty and priority of discovery, exploration, and settlement of the valley of the Columbia. To compensate, in some degree, for its disadvantages, the convention was sufficiently broad in its terms to convey many advantages, if we had been sagacious enough to have availed ourselves of them. It applied not only to our territory in the valley of the Columbia, but conferred upon us, as against Great Britain, the right of joint occupancy to the whole country west of the Rocky mountains as far north as the Frozen ocean. Independent of the question of title, we have the same right under the convention to form establishments and settlements on Portland channel and the shores of the Arctic sea, that England has on the banks of the Columbia, the Sanke, and the Umqua. The convention covers all "the country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony mountains;" and provides that it is "well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any part of said country—the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences among themselves.

The reference to the claims of any other power or state, evidently alluded to those of Russia and Spain; the claims of the former, were subsequently abandoned as to the country called Oregon, and those of the latter were purchased by the Florida treaty. I have already remarked that this convention was intended as a mere temporary arrangement, without being construed to the prejudice of either of the contracting parties. It was foreseen that the country and the interests connected therewith must necessarily undergo such great and rapid changes as to require a corresponding change in the regulations for its government. Hence the provision that the convention, by its own limitation, should expire in ten years from its date. At the expiration of the ten years, the two countries would have been placed, in respect to their rights, in precisely the same position they were on the 20th of October, 1818, or that they would have been, had the convention of joint occupancy never been entered into; that is to say, the United States would have been entitled to be reinstated, and have continued the party in possession, while negotiating for the settlement of the title and boundaries. A different course of policy, however, prevailed; and, by the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, the convention was continued in force for an indefinite period—reserving the right to either party to terminate it at any time by giving to the other twelve months notice. The second article is in these words:

"It shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the 20th of October, 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this convention, and it shall, in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated, after the expiration of said term of notice."

Let us pause for a moment, and inquire what gentlemen mean when they deny our right to give this notice as a peaceful remedy. Can language be more explicit? Can a right be more clearly defined? Is not the right to give the notice and abrogate the convention distinctly secured to each party by the treaty itself, in terms which admit of no doubt or equivocation? How, then, can it be said, with any appearance of plausibility, that the notice will be a hostile movement—equivalent to a declaration of war? Whether war will ensue, I will not pretend to say. That is entirely a different question—depending, not upon our action, but on the wishes of Great Britain. If she chooses to consider the exercise of an undoubted right on our part a cause of offence to her, the fault will not be ours. We have her own acknowledgement of our right to give the notice; we conceive that our interests require the immediate exercise of this right; but we are told that we must be cautious how we perform the duty, lest Great Britain may treat it as a declaration of war. Whether she will take offence, is a matter of no consequence with reference to its producing any effect on our action. The question is not whether she will be offended, but whether the measure we are about to adopt will afford any just cause of offence—not whether she will declare war, but whether the exercise of an undeniable right will furnish any just cause of war. If it will, we ought to pause and consider well before we proceed. But it is an argument against the measure, to say that Great Britain will choose to make a rightful act a pretext for a declaration of war. It is incumbent on gentlemen who maintain that the notice is a hostile movement, to show what treaty stipulation it would violate—what principle of the law of nations it would infringe—what established right it would involve. No attempt has been made—and, I apprehend, none will be made—to point out the right, the treaty the law to be violated by it.

Having, as I think, satisfactorily shown, by reference to the treaty itself, that we have the right to give the notice and annul the convention as a peaceful remedy, I now propose briefly to inquire what will be the effect of the measure, not only on the rights of the parties, but upon the amicable relations of the two powers. When the notice shall have been given, and the convention terminated, the United States and Great Britain will occupy the same relative position to each other that they did before the convention of 1818 was entered into. The third article of the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, is conclusive on this point. It reads thus:

"Art. 3. Nothing contained in this convention, or in the third article of the convention of the 20th of October, 1818, hereby continued in force, shall be construed to impair, or in any manner, affect, the claims which either of the contracting parties may have to any part of the country westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains."

This article is based on the supposition, that in the course of time the notice would be given by one party or the other, and in that event, it provides that the two parties shall stand, in respect to their rights and claims, in precisely the position they were on the 20th of October, 1818, the day of signing the convention of joint occupancy. We have already seen what that position was, as agreed upon by the parties themselves—the two countries at peace with each other—the United States in the actual possession of the valley of the Columbia river, by virtue of its restoration in conformity to the treaty of Ghent, with the right to remain in such possession while negotiating for the amicable adjustment of the question of title and limits. I wish gentlemen to understand me in this position—the effect of the notice will be to revive in the United States the undeniable right to the exclusive possession of the valley of the Columbia, and the right to hold the possession while treating of the title and boundaries.

The convention of joint occupancy suspends our right of exclusive possession, but provides that nothing in it contained shall be construed to impair or in any manner affect the claims of either party. Our claim to possession, as well as to the soil and sovereignty, is saved by this reservation. Hence, if you give the notice, and annul the convention the right of the United States to the exclusive possession under the treaty of Ghent is revived, and Great Britain cannot—dare not—refuse restitution. It is no cause of war—no war movement. It is the peaceful remedy to secure the enjoyment of an acknowledged right; the faithful execution of a solemn treaty stipulation. It is a matter of no consequence which party is in possession pending the negotiations? Re-open them now, continue the joint occupancy, and you leave Great Britain in the actual possession of the country. But give the notice, annul the convention, demand restitution, and you

find the United States in the peaceable possession. Is it not wiser and better to secure the possession by the use of peaceable means, and the pursuit of a rightful remedy, than to resort to force, stratagem, or fraud?

[To be concluded in our next.]

Illinois State Register

WM. WALTERS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SPRINGFIELD:

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1846.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS:

FOR GOVERNOR:
AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH, of Crawford.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
JOSEPH B. WELLS, of Rock Island.

Having just returned from a trip to St Louis, we are unable this week to present our readers with much editorial matter. We were absent at the same place at the time of the appearance of our last paper; having transmitted by mail, from Beardstown, while on the route, the few editorial articles which appeared in our last. We have been unable even to read the speech of Judge Douglass, a portion of which we publish this week; but in our next when we finish it, we shall make such comments as we think it merits.

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.

We ask the especial attention of our readers, this week, to our advertising columns; which are beyond doubt the most interesting part of the paper—to the publisher, if not to the public. Those from St. Louis are particularly interesting. They are from the best, and most extensive houses in that city. Our numerous readers now have before them, at a glance, a very large amount of the merchandise on sale in the greatest business city in the Valley of the Mississippi. To specify, amongst such a number of the best mercantile houses of the Western country, would be an invidious task. At present therefore we will not do so.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—We have received the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at Lawrenceville on the 23d ult. in the third Congressional District, which we are compelled to omit until our next. Dr. Anderson was chosen President, James Nabb and John Laws Vice Presidents, and George Buchanan and David Max, Secretaries. Dr E. C. Banks, James Rawlings, Samuel Dunlap, Dr. W. G. Anderson, George Buchanan and John McLeave were chosen delegates to represent Lawrence county in the Congressional Convention to be held at Charleston in May next. The course pursued by Aaron Shaw Esq., delegate to the late Gubernatorial convention, in supporting Lyman Trumbull, was "heartily approved." It was resolved that the delegates of Lawrence county be requested to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Aaron Shaw Esq. as the Democratic Candidate for Congress. It was resolved, that "political foreigners," or late converts to democracy, should "be required to stand before the mast, at least five years, before they are placed in command." This resolve pointedly refers to the sitting member (O. B. Ficklin.) It was also recommended that the next Congressional convention be held in Shelbyville, "a place congenial to Democracy." It was also resolved that precinct meetings be held in Lawrence county on the last Saturday of April, to choose seven delegates each, to meet in Lawrenceville on the following Monday, to nominate a Democratic candidate for the Legislature.

MENARD COUNTY.—The Democracy of Menard met at Petersburg on Monday last, Coleman Smoot chairman, and B. D. McAtee secretary. James Goldsby, C. Smoot, G. W. Miller, and B. D. McAtee were chosen delegates to attend the Senatorial District Convention to be held 11th of April next. Samuel Hill and Thomas L. Harris were chosen delegates to attend the Democratic Congressional convention. It was then recommended that Petersburg be the place for holding said convention, and the first Saturday in April next the time. Some further proceedings then took place, all of which shall appear in our next.

ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

We publish this week the Address of the late Democratic Convention; which ought to have appeared in our last along with the official account of the proceedings. The Address, however, was detained in the hands of the central committee for the purpose of revising it, under the impression that the convention had adopted a resolution conferring that power on the committee. Upon examining the proceedings, however, as officially published, no such resolution appears to have been adopted. And as no member of the central committee was ever furnished by the Secretaries of the convention, with a copy of any such resolution, the committee are left to infer that they have no power to revise the Address. In this opinion, the members of the committee, now in this city, unanimously concur; and present the Address to the public as it passed the convention.

THE BANK POLICY.

The late State Democratic Convention, the largest that ever assembled in Illinois, whose proceedings resulted in giving general satisfaction, and producing harmony, union, and good feeling, throughout the whole party, as we believe, adopted unanimously three resolutions, on the subject of State Banks, to all of which we give our cordial assent, and we trust the whole party, throughout the State, will unite, in giving practical effect to these resolutions. We publish them as follows:

Resolved, That the resuscitation or re-charter of any of the old banks, that have existed in this State would be disastrous to the best interest and repugnant to the wishes of the people of Illinois; and therefore, this convention strongly recommend unqualified opposition to such a policy by the democracy of Illinois.

Resolved, That the creation of any new bank in Illinois, either as a State Bank, or in any other form, is uncalled for by the people; and that this convention most urgently recommends to the democracy of the State to frown upon every attempt to create any banking institution whatever in Illinois.

Resolved, That as Illinois is now free from banks, we are opposed both in *principle* and *policy* to a renewal of the banking system in this State; and as Democrats, we cannot extend our support, in elevating to office any person who cannot cordially subscribe to the principles expressed in these resolutions.

We can see nothing in those resolutions, that should prevent the Democratic party from cordially uniting upon them. They take ground against resuscitating either of our present Banks, and also against chartering any new banking institution in Illinois. They declare that as Illinois is now free from Banks, the Democratic party are opposed to the renewal of the system in this State.

This is the WILL of the party, fairly expressed: and every Republican acknowledges the great truth, that the majority ought to rule. In a Republican government, no other doctrine ought to prevail. For ourselves we shall do every thing in our power to carry it into practical effect.

MARRIED, in Gallatin county on Wednesday the 25th of February, Mr. CHARLES LANPHIER of Springfield, to Miss MARGARET T. CRENSHAW, of the former county.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria, arrived at Halifax, on her way to Boston, brings twenty-two days later intelligence from Europe. Some of the enterprising editors of New York and Philadelphia, united in getting up an express to bring the news from Halifax. Parliament had assembled, and the Queen's speech, as well as the tone of the English press, is said to be of the most pacific character towards the United States. Sir Robert Peel has come out for a repeal of the corn laws; gradual however. Great Britain is in a blaze of excitement in consequence. The new scheme embraces the principle of free trade—repudiates all protection for commerce, manufactures, and agriculture: it admits all grain duty free at the end of three years, with a scale in the interim, which oscillates between four and six shillings per quarter, and at once admits Indian corn and buckwheat free of all duty whatever. This is of the greatest advantage to the farmers in the valley of the Mississippi. Commenting on this new policy, the English presses generally express the hope that it will contribute to establish permanent peace between the two countries. The European Times (Liverpool) says "The friends of peace on this side of the water earnestly and sincerely hope, that the new policy will bind America to us, by the ties of amity, brotherhood, and interest; and that the miserable policy about a barren waste! [Oregon] will give way to more liberal, civilized, and comprehensive views."

So says the Liverpool Times, and adds "This is the most important news that ever crossed the Atlantic, since the introduction of ocean navigation, and all that is now wanting, is for the government and people of the United States to meet us in a kindred spirit, forget the past, and run a race of mutual happiness and prosperity for the future."

This comes rather late. The blood of the western people is up; and we doubt whether this new English policy (although we admit it is highly beneficial to the West) will have much effect in changing public sentiment; which is universally for WAR, unless the whole of Oregon is surrendered up to us by England. Such is the public sentiment here now. Whether it will change by time, under the new policy of England, remains to be seen.

It has been by the firmness of the President in regard to our rights in Oregon, that England has been brought in some degree to reason. Great Britain now sees plainly that we are in earnest in maintaining our rights in the territory. Let Congress be firm—let it carry out the recommendations of the President, and all will be well. The nation has gone too far now to recede. Let Congress give the notice, and extend our laws over Oregon: and then let events take their own course. Let us act right,—let us do justice to our people, who have emigrated to Oregon, in the full faith and trust that the American Eagle would soon shelter and protect them.

FRANCE.

Mr. King, the American Minister, has been drawn into correspondence with M. Guizot. It seems the American minister had been charged by the London Times, with garbling the views of the French government on the subject of Texas, and thereby producing the explosive missive in the President's message; which has caused such an excitement throughout all France, and such protracted discussions in the French Chambers. M. Guizot has noticed the remarks in the President's Message; expressing his surprise at the language, and claiming for France the right to do as she pleased in regard to Texas. M. Guizot charges, that England, Russia, and the United States, are each extending their territories, by every means in their power, while he claims that France is not. He then assumes that France ought to prevent this extension; thereby to preserve the balance of power, &c.

The report of our Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Walker) had been printed by order of both Houses of the British Parliament, and laid on the tables of members—an honor never before conferred on the official reports of any American Secretary.

THE MAIL CONTRACTS.

Many inquiries were made of us, last week, while returning home through some of the southern counties of Illinois, in regard to the new quadrennial lettings of the mail routes of this state. In none of the counties through which we passed, had the people seen the advertisement of the Postmaster General. They had been in the habit of looking for it in the State Register; but that paper not having been ordered to publish it, as formerly, they were thus disappointed. Hundreds of people, throughout the State, desirous to bid for many of the routes, have not been able to find out any of the particulars, not having seen the advertisement.

Such is the effect of proscribing the State Register,—such is the effect of publishing the advertisement in newspapers which do not circulate in half the counties of the State. The people are left in the dark;—They are left without the means of competing by their bids, for fully one half the mail routes in the State. And thus the public interest, as well as individual rights, have been greatly and seriously injured.

Some have asked us to publish the advertisement gratis. But we cannot do this without considerable pecuniary loss. It is a heavy advertisement, for which the Government is able to pay; and for which it does pay three newspapers in each of the states in which the lettings take place. The majority of our Illinois members of Congress have we suppose, advised the Postmaster General to select the three papers in which it now appears in this state; and that high officer is probably not aware of the mischief which has been done. If ordered by the department to publish it, we shall of course comply with the order. And indeed, we do not see how justice can be done to the people of Illinois, or to the public interest, unless such an order is immediately sent to us.

GEN. HARDIN.

Gen. Hardin, in a letter published in the Morgan Journal, declines being a candidate for nomination before the Whig congressional convention, yet to be held in this District. The letter of Gen. Hardin is accompanied by a strong editorial in the Morgan Journal, from which the public are left to infer that Gen Hardin has declined in consequence of the "corruption", "chicanery" and "management" of the candidate of the Springfield Junto (Mr. Lincoln.)

The Missouri Reporter which asks for an explanation of the reasons why Gen. Hardin (who was a candidate only a few weeks ago) has so suddenly declined, will thus not fail to see, by the editorial of the Morgan Journal, the reasons which have governed Gen. Hardin. We are aware that Gen. Hardin has since written a letter, denying all knowledge of the article in the Morgan Journal—but we have good reason to believe, notwithstanding this disclaimer, that the Morgan Journal's article is approved by the intimate friends of Gen. Hardin, who are in possession of some facts as we have been informed, which, if published would confound the candidate of the Springfield Junto. Whether these facts will ever see the light is doubtful.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It is understood that N. W. Nunnally of Grandview Edgar county Ill. in this district has consented to let his name be used before the convention as a candidate, to represent this district in the next Congress. From an acquaintance of a number of years with Mr. N. he is known to be a democrat of the first order. Always has been a democrat, and nothing but a democrat, and as such we feel disposed to give him our undivided support.

Mr. Nunnally will make a business member, it is such a man we want. THE PEOPLE.

The Charleston papers in Coles county will please insert the above communication.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS.

The administration of the national government is in good hands, and the people have just reason to believe that it will be wisely conducted. But it is the duty of every citizen to watch the public agents, whether employed in a federal or State capacity, and be prepared to award them praise when justly earned, or hold them to a strict accountability when unfaithful to their trust.

There are some matters of peculiar interest to the people of Illinois, which this convention beg leave to urge upon their attention now; because it is of some importance that the candidates whom they will soon be called upon to select for the next legislature should have an early opportunity to convince the public that they are men who can be relied upon to carry the will of their constituents into effect. It is necessary too, that the general interests of the State should be familiar to the mind of every individual of sound discretion who lives within its borders. Where a majority governs, unless that majority is guided by wisdom and an enlightened judgment, nothing but a heedless and corrupt administration of affairs may reasonably be expected.

During the last two or three years, this State, in common with the whole valley of the Mississippi, has experienced seasons much less favorable to crops and to general health than has been known before since the earliest settlement of the country. Notwithstanding this unfavorable dispensation, and the wicked and unprovoked slanders which have been diligently spread abroad that Illinois was bankrupt and her people regardless of public faith, this State has received a greater increase of population since 1840 than any other State in the Union. An increase too of the best description,—consisting of intelligent and industrious farmers. To a discerning world it can scarcely be necessary to remark that, so long as honor and honesty have a home amongst men, they will be found in the bosom of farmers who cultivate their own soil, and whatever imputation may be fairly cast upon indiscreet or unauthorized legislation, no just reproach can rest upon the people of Illinois—nor can the unmeaning attacks of that portion of the press which sports indiscriminately with public and private reputation, shake the confidence of this nation in the faith of an agricultural community, or deprive an intelligent people of that which is more dear to them than the praise or censure of the world, a just self-respect, and the laudable pride of conscious integrity.

It is seldom wise or manly to blink an important question. Let us look the evil of State indebtedness boldly in the face. The bonds put forth in the name of the State, were made to carry out a system of internal improvement which was undertaken in the same inconsiderate manner marked all public and private enterprises that were brought out during the same disastrous period.

The system failed, and the people were called upon to pay the cost of the experiment. Like some other States that were more full handed than Illinois, she found it impracticable to provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds that had been issued, and her people felt sore under the prospect of increased taxation. A tax however was imposed and collected for two years, when its operation was of necessity suspended for a time, in consequence of the sudden and complete failure of every bank in the State. This tax, got up for the solely avowed purpose of meeting the interest upon the public debt, was again laid on during the last session of the legislature, and is at this time in process of collection. Now let us inquire what is the rate of this taxation: It is the same rate precisely as that which was imposed a few years since in the State of New York, and of which their public journals boasted, and still continue to boast, as a glorious effort of the people of that State to rid themselves wholly of State indebtedness. It may be said that this tax is insufficient to meet its professed object. This is a misfortune that can bring no just censure upon a people who pay well in proportion to their means. Although the tax imposed for the purpose of meeting the interest on the State debt, is the same as that levied by the State of New York to pay her debt,—when the inferiority of our present facilities for raising money is considered, it will be seen that the exertion and sacrifice of our citizens to meet it, must be much greater than is required from the people of that rich State to meet her indebtedness. To increase the rate of taxation however for this object, might be injudicious, were it practicable. There is indeed and there should be, a jealousy in the minds of every free people against excessive taxation. This jealousy is a safe and wholesome principle, and a necessary safeguard against the encroachments of governmental abuse; since the experience of our own time, and the records of all history show, that a burthen once placed upon the backs of the people, under whatever pretence, is hard to shake off. It is important to invite an especial attention to every increase of taxation which is not sanctioned by the judgment of the tax-payers. When unsatisfactory, it leads at once to a diminished rate of assessment, and instead of a cheerful contribution to meet the necessary expenses of the public service, the taxes are considered in the light of an unjust extortion. A just consideration of this evil can scarcely fail to convince every reflecting mind, that an increase of taxation to meet any supposed emergency of State, without a due regard to the means and disposition of the people, must fail of the intended aim.

The root of the difficulty, as we all perceive, in relation to the evil before us, has consisted in the magnitude of the debt when compared with the means of the State to pay. This difficulty still exists, notwithstanding our unprecedented increase in an industrious and enterprising population, which continues to flow in upon us with unabated activity. Our true policy therefore is, to encourage this increase, by lessening, as far as practicable, the public burthens, without a premature attempt to provide an immediate remedy by taxation, which can have no other effect than to cramp our growth, and in the end, lessen our ability to pay. The people of Illinois are rich in prospect. The fertility of her soil, combined with her advantages of climate, and her facilities for commercial intercourse, must give her the first rank amongst the American States, in wealth and population. All the elements of greatness and prosperity are before us. We have only to make a wise use of the means within our reach to outgrow a temporary embarrassment, which may, in the end, prove a benefit, by giving us one of those salutary lessons, that neither States nor individuals are apt to remember, unless purchased at some pecuniary sacrifice.

The recent convention held at Memphis, in which fifteen great States, including Illinois, were represented, over which that distinguished statesman, John C. Calhoun presided, was the most important event for the prosperity of the West that has transpired since the battle of New Orleans. In this convention, which was composed of five hundred intelligent men, the neglected commerce of the West was recommended to the notice of the general government, and the great rivers, the lakes, and a ship channel between them, were considered prominent objects of national concern. Some of the resolutions which were unanimously adopted by that body well deserve repeating here.

It was "Resolved, That a safe communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior, afforded by the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their principal tributaries, is indispensible to the defence of the country in time of war, and essential also to its commerce." "That the improvement and preservation of the navigation of those great rivers are objects as strictly national as any other preparation for the defence of the country, and that such improvements are deemed by this convention impracticable by the states or by individual enterprise, and call for appropriations of money for the same by the general government." "That the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi so as to pass ships of the largest class cost what it may, is a work worthy of the nation and would greatly promote the general prosperity." "That the project of connecting the Mississippi river with the lakes of the North by a ship canal, and thus with the Atlantic ocean, is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress." "That the gulf and lake coasts are greater in extent than the Atlantic sea board, that the interests to be defended in one quarter, are quite as important and altogether as national as those in the other; and that the expenditures required for the proper defence of the gulfs and lakes will fall far short of what has been freely voted for the coast defences of the Atlantic."

Here is a declaration from an intelligent body of men convened from every part of the great Mississippi valley, proclaiming their right to a share of the national disbursements for the encouragement and protection of western commerce. This declaration may have no effect in establishing a fact which is too apparent to require confirmation, but it shows that a just apprehension of this important subject universally prevails; and that no difficulty will be found in arousing the strength of the West to any combined action which may be necessary to accomplish it.

The commerce of the western waters exceeds in value the whole foreign commerce of the United States, and no good reason can be assigned why the same protection should not be yielded to both,—yet, whilst ten millions of dollars are annually appropriated to the benefit of the Atlantic trade, the West gets comparatively nothing. It is not only the injustice which we suffer from our neglected commerce, that demands redress. The disbursement of nearly all the whole funds which are poured into the national treasury from every part of the Union are made within the Atlantic states alone, whilst the West is drained of its money and gets no return. This circumstance is enough of itself to keep our pockets dry and deprive us of the currency needed for the common transactions of trade, and aggravates most essentially the injustice we suffer from the inexcusable neglect of our common rights. Is it not apparent that a commerce which is of such immense value to the nation, whilst it is the life of the West, requires that the works recommended by the Memphis convention should be accomplished without delay? We ask that suitable appropriations should be made for these objects, and we claim it not as a favor but a right. We are equal in population to the Atlantic States; we contribute as much to the national revenues and protection and reasonable facilities are no less necessary for western commerce than for that of the maritime border.

Illinois is so situated as to be immediately benefitted by every important work that is recommended by the convention. She is bounded by the great rivers and lakes, and every improvement in their navigation increases her trade and the value of all her products. A ship channel to connect the western rivers with the great chain of lakes, will cement the most valuable and magnificent work, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on a scale commensurable with its importance; and prove not only a benefit to her commerce, but an essential aid in relieving her from every pecuniary embarrassment. Relative to this last work, its importance to an efficient defence of the lakes is a consideration which should be alone sufficient to insure its completion by the general government without delay. Sound policy and common sense might seem to dictate the propriety of this measure, since it is upon the lakes only that we may now hope to compete successfully with the naval power of Great Britain, and a superiority upon the lakes is more important to our national reputation and welfare than any advantage we could expect or hope for upon the ocean.

We have a right also to demand that the national government shall redeem the pledge which was given to the West forty years since, under the administration of Jefferson, and renewed under the succeeding administrations of Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson, to complete the Cumberland Road. And here is exhibited in a striking point of view the habitual disregard which Congress entertains for western rights. This road, although decidedly national in its character, and required not only for the general convenience of the public, but indispensable for the safe and prompt transmission of the Great Western Mail during the severity of winter, and whilst the national legislature is in session,—this road, was a work pledged to the new states, and to the purchasers of the public lands. It has been carried on and completed entirely through the old States, where no land is to be sold; but the emigrant who is now so unfortunate as to take it, finds himself in the mud as soon as he approaches the unsold domain which is the object of his journey. In part of Ohio, through all Indiana, and in part of Illinois, it lies in detached, unfinished and dilapidated sections, and, as now left, is universally condemned as a public nuisance, and a national disgrace.

In addition to the justice of our claims to an equitable share in the disbursements of the national treasury for the neglected commerce of the West, we are strengthened in one assurance, that they must be speedily granted, by the fact, that every measure which aids in developing the immense resources and latent energies of the West, enriches the Atlantic states by an increase of profitable trade; affording them a better market for their products and manufactures, and an increased employment for every branch of their navigation.

It may well be asked why these important objects have not commanded public attention before. This neglect is sufficiently accounted for by the recent settlement of the West, and the exclusive attention which is demanded of an agricultural people in a new country to provide for the immediate wants of their families. We have been unjustly and improperly considered too, by many of our eastern brethren, as a rude, ignorant, and poverty stricken people, stationed upon the outskirts of civilization for no purpose but to shield them from the tomahawk and the scalping knife.

But the Valley of the Mississippi now contains a great and powerful people, abundantly able to administer to their own wants, and render aid to their neighbors. This fact is sufficiently proved in our contributions to the national treasury, which are wholly disbursed amongst our Atlantic brethren, leaving not a dollar for us.

The inconsistency of any objection to our claims upon constitutional grounds can scarcely fail to strike every fair mind with peculiar force. The aid required for our commerce is allowed on all hands to be necessary. The works proposed are of general interest and of nearly equal importance to all the great States of the West, and essential to national prosperity. Individuals cannot accomplish them, nor can individual states. The work can only be effected by a combination of the states. The grand design of the confederacy was to promote objects of the general welfare which could not be accomplished by single states. How then can we avoid the conclusion that this demand upon the general government is just and indispensable? Will our eastern friends tell us how they are able to smother their constitutional scruples in voting appropriations for the fishing interest, for light houses, for pensioners under the bounty of government, for foreign intercourse, and for the navy? Is all this expense incurred for the purpose of enabling us to wage war with more effect to protect our citizens upon their farms or in their domicils? Are the light houses which illuminate the whole length of the Atlantic coast, and many of the rivers leading into the interior, placed there for warlike defence; or have they been erected for the benefit of maritime commerce? Is the navy which is scattered through every sea of the globe, sent abroad to defend us from warlike attack, or is it to protect, extend, and facilitate foreign commerce? Of what use is one important department of our executive government, the navy—of what use is that department at this time, or what practical benefit has it yielded to the nation for the last thirty years, but in providing for the safety and general welfare of our commercial interests? This is the principal duty of that important department in time of peace, or it might well be abolished, since peace has prevailed nearly sixty years out of sixty-three that have transpired since the close of the revolutionary war.

It should be remembered that we ask for no appropriation unless for works that are strictly national in their character. If we are met with an objection that has been urged against any system of internal improvement by the nation, let us beg those who would condemn every appropriation for objects to which this term "internal" may be applied, to show us what change in the constitution forbids Congress to accomplish any work, or to effect any object that is required by the national welfare, because it is called for in the heart of the nation, and not upon the Atlantic coast or high seas? General Jackson vetoed the Maysville Road Bill, and in so doing performed a constitutional duty. Does it follow because he would not permit an improper bill for internal improvement to pass, that every measure partaking of that character whether right or wrong should be condemned? Congress must use their discretion upon this, as upon all other subjects of national legislation:—And with what propriety can it be demanded that they shall refuse justice to all, lest they may inconsiderately fall into the habit of bestowing the public money on improper objects.

But we are too strong now to permit such constitutional fallacies to mislead our understandings or interfere with our rights. Not only our own interest but the interest and dignity of the nation demand that liberal appropriations should be made by Congress for the benefit of western commerce; and these appropriations must not be ungraciously doled out by thousands—we ask for millions, until our just claims are answered.

After the next apportionment of representation the West will give law to Congress; and in eighteen hundred and sixty, we may establish the seat of national government in the Valley of the Mississippi. Our Atlantic brethren would then have to come to our door for rights, if not for favors, and it is to be hoped that we would at all times have the disposition no less than the ability to grant them cheerfully, and without delay.

Let us cast our eyes once more upon the great natural advantages of Illinois and her imposing situation upon the map of North America. With an area greater than that of the empire State, and nearly equal to that of all the states of New England; we have more acres of farming land, and of a quality infinitely superior than the whole of them put together. Our population, when filled only at the rate which now covers the comparatively barren hills and iron bound shores of Massachusetts, will exceed five millions of souls. Our western shores are washed for the distance of five hundred miles by the great Mississippi, which is an arm of the Atlantic ocean. The beautiful Ohio bounds our whole southern coast, and the big Wabash fringes our eastern border. The river Illinois, which is entirely our own, flows through the heart of the finest agricultural region in the world; and the State is intersected by lesser streams which afford facilities for navigation and manufacture. But to say nothing of our rich mineral region, the last and not the least advantage of our State, is to be found in one of its northern limits, which is placed at the head of our great inland sea navigation; and the connecting chain between the great lakes, the St. Lawrence, the rich Atlantic markets, and the mighty Valley of the Mississippi, has been traced out by the hand of nature in the channel of the Illinois.

Shall we believe that Congress can still turn a deaf ear to the suffering interests of western commerce, if the whole delegation from the Mississippi Valley prove diligent and faithful to their constituents? Should we however be for the present disappointed in our just expectations, the peculiar and commanding situation of Illinois in relation to the great interests of western commerce, demands that she should be foremost in pressing this subject upon the immediate attention of Congress, and in asking for the co-operation of her sister States, so far as such co-operation may be required. Should all other just means fail, we can then take into deliberate consideration the propriety of demanding from Congress, in the manner pointed out by the constitution, a permission to associate with us any or every other State, that may be disposed to unite for the purpose of effecting, by combined action, those necessary and indispensable aids to our suffering commerce, which no single State is able to accomplish unaided and alone.

But Congress would scarcely remain dormant, and allow itself, or any portion of the states, to be placed in so unwelcome a dilemma. Let us do our duty in recommending this important subject to national attention, respectfully, but urgently, and there is no reason to apprehend a disappointment. The right and the latent strength are on our side, and the best policy and interest of the whole nation is with us also.

Whilst we have so much in our power to insure the attainment of general prosperity, a judicious effort at reform in the administration of the State government should not be overlooked. The question of a convention to revise the constitution of the State is now before the people. Should they determine upon this revision, the convention cannot come together until the next year, which will complete the *twenty-ninth* since the present constitution was adopted. And it is quite essential that the people should recollect that every vote given at the August election for a representative, will be counted either for or against a convention:—the present constitution requiring that a majority of all the votes given for representative shall be necessary to call a convention. Every man therefore who votes for a representative, must vote for a convention, if he wishes it to be held, or his vote will be counted against it. It is a question that the constitution permits no man to dodge.

If any are in doubt relative to the necessity of this measure, it may be well to ask their attention to a few of the abuses which now prevail. The judges of the Supreme Court under the present constitution hold their offices for life. They cannot be called the agents of the people, since they are neither chosen by the people, nor dependent upon them for their tenure of office. It is a saying worthy of all remembrance, that "*he who is responsible to nobody, should be trusted by nobody.*" They must be made to feel their dependence on the people who are taxed to support them, by submitting the question of their merit to the test of public opinion.

In some of the New England States, more than two-thirds of the farms are now under mortgage. This is an evil that must in time convert any population of independent farmers into miserable tenants at will, and it should now be effectually guarded against in our young State, by constitutional provision; since no remedy need be looked for under this head from legislative action. Effective provision is also needed to save a homestead to the deserving and now wholly unprotected wife and children, in cases where the husband is improvident or unfortunate. It is no unwise unless than unfeeling policy, to allow a family to be robbed of its home, and scattered abroad to endure the wretchedness of destitution, and become a burthen upon that commonwealth which has sanctioned the oppression by tolerating the law under which it was committed.

Let it not be forgotten that there has been an issue of State bonds to an improvident amount under legislative authority. Although no warrant for this act can be inferred from any provision of the present constitution, there has been a very convenient doctrine advanced, insisting that any act which is not expressly forbidden by the constitution, is vested in the legislature. This very convenient and parliamentary doctrine, is fashionably justified by what is termed the "*inherent right of legislation.*" It is difficult to get hold of the meaning intended to be conveyed by this phrase, and probably no honest man would know how to interpret it. The practice under it however has been, *to rob the people*. That there need be no misunderstanding on so fundamental a subject as the right to make a debt which might deprive every man in the State of his freehold, it may be thought expedient to settle the question by an indisputable mandate of the constitution.

There is no effective veto power allowed to the Governor under the existing constitution. This subject deserves mature consideration. Had it been originally granted, it would have saved Illinois from the loss brought upon her by the first State Bank, which the Governor and Council of Revision remonstrated against in vain; and it might have saved us from the disgrace of the second State Bank with its disastrous train of individual ruin and State embarrassment. Executive influence has been very judiciously abridged in this State and it should remain so; but the veto power when discreetly used, is a valuable restraint upon inconsiderate legislation, and it is a power which can seldom be exercised for corrupt purposes.

No point can be more clear, not only from our own experience, but from that of many other States, and of the federal government, that constitutional revision, at stated and suitable intervals, not perhaps exceeding twenty years, should be provided for by the constitution itself, without any control whatever on the part of the legislature. The legislature is a creature of the constitution, and erroneous or corrupt legislation is often arrested by its peremptory mandates. There must be inconsistency therefore, if not absurdity, in that oversight which leaves the constitution dependent in any degree upon legislative will for continued efficacy, or improvement.

It is hoped that this glance at a few of the subjects which require constitutional reform may be sufficient to remind the people of the importance of the question, and that in August next they will be fully prepared to vote for convention or no convention, bearing in mind the fact that every man's vote that is not given for the convention, will be counted against it.

We have thus made use of the opportunity offered by the assembling of this convention to address the people of this State upon matters more especially appertaining to our domestic policy, and general interests, which are of equal moment to men of all parties. We cannot however omit this opportunity to express the confidence we may all justly feel in the wisdom, moderation, political sagacity and firmness of the present chief magistrate of the nation and his executive advisers. The unexpected majority which prevails in both Houses of Congress gives us a reasonable assurance that every sound democratic measure for which we have so long contended, will now be proposed, sustained, and carried into practical effect, so far as this desirable result can be accomplished by the harmonious action of the national legislature.

And may it not be well to reflect that whilst improving with unceasing diligence every suitable opportunity to inculcate sound democratic principles, and insure the success of the present nominations, we should recollect that the prosperity of our State is greatly dependent upon the intelligence and discretion of the members who are to compose its legislature. Since therefore, we have but little reason to apprehend that the democratic majority of the State will not still continue to be overwhelming, it may not in all cases be necessary to determine the merit of a candidate by the excess of his party zeal. Let every man diligently aid in seeking out from among his fellow-citizens, that individual who is best fitted for office by his intelligence, his sound judgment and integrity. Trust no man to legislate for you, to whom you would be unwilling to commit your interests in the daily concerns of private life.

Let each and every one of us conscientiously make use of this caution, and we shall no longer have reason to complain of bad laws or excessive taxation—but, our highly favored State will advance rapidly to the fulfilment of its destiny amongst the most prosperous, the most powerful, and respected states of this great and fortunate Republic.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The Sangamon Journal of yesterday contains a notice of the Sangamon county Whig Convention, with its nominations, which met on Monday last. The nominations made by said Convention are as follows:

For Sheriff—William Harvey.
For Representatives—S. T. Logan, Benj. West, J. N. Brown, and R. H. Constant.
For County Commissioner—Z. Peter.
For Coroner—J. A. Neal.

DANIEL S. STAFFORD'S

PRAIRIE DITCHING AND ROAD PLOUGH,

ONE of the best machines of the kind ever invented. This Plough is applicable, equally to the formation of a Ditch, and to the throwing up of an Embankment for Fencing in Prairie and other Lands, and to excavating in the formation of roads and canals, or other analogous works. In throwing the dirt to the centre, and making the ditches 2½ feet deep, and three feet across the top; and will excavate and throw up three hundred and twenty rods per day. Any person wishing to purchase County rights, apply to

Springfield, March 6, 1846.—tf JAMES TAYLOR.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

CHILD, FARR, & CO.

147 Main street, 3d door north of the Bank of Missouri.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., have in store and will be in constant receipt of one of the largest and most extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery, &c., (direct from the English and American manufacturers,) ever offered in this market, to which we invite the attention of city and country merchants and purchasers, previous to selecting their goods elsewhere; among which may be found in part—

1000 doz. Waldron's, Kimble's and others, grass, grain, hemp and bush scythes, assorted;
500 doz. common and patent scythe sneaths, ass'd.
300 gross scythe stones and rifles,
400 doz. hay and manure forks—2, 3 and 4 prongs,
400 doz. steel Yankee hoes, with and without handles,
500 doz. iron and steel Carolina hoes, ass'd,
300 doz. Ames, Rowland's and others, garden and mining spades,
200 doz. Ames, Rowland's and others, long and short handled shovels, ass'd,
70 casks (7000 prs.) bright trace chains, ass'd, 6½ and 7 feet,
70 casks bright ox and log chains, ass'd.
50 do sad irons, ass'd,
100 doz. fry pans, ass'd,
300 doz. Collins, Hunt's and others, axes, ass'd,
100 doz. teakettles, ass'd,
75 doz. grain scoops,
100 lbs brass pails and kettles, ass'd,
1000 doz. Shaw's sickles,
250 doz. meal seives,
Saws.—Rowland's mill, cross-cut, hand wood saws,
1000 weavers' reeds, ass'd, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8,
100 doz. hog and sheep skin collars,
150 doz. hames,
1000 doz. curry combs, assorted,
100 doz. horse brushes,
300 doz. Adams & Wilson's plain and box coffee mills,
100 setts smith's tools, anvils, bellows vices &c.,
250 doz. slates ass'd 300 gross bed screws,
2500 doz. pen and pocket knives, ass'd—1, 2, 3 and 4 blade,
500 gross table cutlery, all kinds,
800 doz. butchers and shoe knives, ass'd.
300 gross iron, Britannia and S. S. tea and table spoons;
600 doz. door latches, ass'd,
80 doz. knob do do
1000 doz. till, chest, cupboard and turk locks, assorted,
2000 doz. narrow, square, brass and table butts, ass'd,
5000 gross American screws, ass'd, ½ to 4 inch.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of files, rasps, platform and counter scales, scale beams, augers gimblets, steel-yards, horse, cotton and wool cards, razor strops, shears, scissors, pins needles, combs, spectacles, hasps, fish hooks, shaving cream and soap, wafers, percussion caps, tacks, brads, brushes, looking-glasses, sheep shears, candlesticks, Indian mirrors, large brass wire traps, guns, Indian knives, &c., &c., together with every article usually kept in a hardware store, all of which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices, for cash or approved paper.

147 Main street, St. Louis.

March, 6—5t.

TO COUNTRY & CITY DEALERS.

THE undersigned has received, and is receiving a large and well selected stock of CAPS, comprising—1000 doz. muskrat caps;
100 doz. coney, low priced, Spanish shape;
120 do nutria do do do;
95 do fur, seal and otter, some of new style and of beautiful quality, suitable for the retail trade,
500 doz. cloth and fur trim'd caps, Ole Bull and new French style, with otter, seal, nutria and muskrat rings.
200 doz. velvet and velveteen caps, fancy trim'd and plain.
Plush caps, of every color and style.
600 doz. hair, seal, men's and boys', sealette, old style and Spanish shape.

The subscriber would also have dealers bear in mind that he has the largest stock of low priced hats in the city, and that he is selling them at the same prices this concern gets for the article to wholesale dealers in New York, adding transportation and insurance.

A choice assortment of muffs, sable, lynx, &c.
A large lot of glazed caps, glazed oil silk, and some very low priced, double front do.

D. PEARCE, Agent,
No. 120 Main street, St. Louis.

March 6, 1846.—1y.

DOMESTIC COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS— AT WHOLESALE.

COLLINS AND KELLOGG, 153 Main street, St. Louis offer for sale:
95 cases prints, various styles and qualities,
15 do blue and mourning, do do,
275 bales and cases drown sheetings, bleached do Osnaburgs, brown and bleached drilling:
Shirting stripes, &c., &c.
20 bales ticking, assorted qualities,
25 do red, yellow, green and white wool flannels
10 cases brown and bleached canton flannels;
21 do Kentucky jeans, kerseys and tweeds,
27 do satinets, all styles and qualities,
5 do broadcloths, different colors and qualities,
16 do plaid and plain linseys,
11 do Vermont and sheep's gray cloths,
12 do alpacas, well assorted,
7 bales blue, red and green Mackinaw blankets
4 do Whitney and family blankets,
90 pieces pilot and beaver cloths,
275 bales batts, wick, twine and carpet yarns.

Also a large and choice stock of ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN GOODS, comprising a complete assortment of goods wanted by the trade. Also,

MERCHANT TAILORS' AND CLOTHIERS' GOODS, fine cloths, cassimeres, vestings, and trimmings of all kinds.

Merchants will find it to their interest to give our stock an examination on their arrival in the city. COLLINS & KELLOGG.

March 6 1846.—1y.

SACKS, SACKS—5,000 linen sacks, 2 1-2 bushels, in bales of 100 each, deliverable here or in Alton, for sale low, by

COLLINS & KELLOGG,
March 6—tf 153 Main street, St Louis,

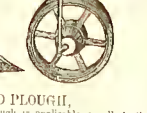
Though diseases may be fastened upon us, yet how thankful ought we to be that Providence has placed within our reach the means for their speedy and effectual removal. Coughs, Colds, Consumptions and Liver Complaints form by far the most fatal class of diseases known in our land. For the removal of the above diseases, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is pronounced by the many thousands who have used it, the best remedy in the world.

☞Be sure to get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—there are imitations!

The genuine Wistar's Balsam is sold only by WALLACE & DILLER.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

No. 99 CHESNUT STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.



Near the Post Office.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRE ARMS.

Always on hand a general assortment of Fine English and German Guns. Hair Trigger Pistols, best Revolving Do. Sporting and Hunting Articles; best Powder and Caps, &c. Rifles, warranted to shoot 200 yards to the spot.

FISHING TACKLE, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

☞Repairing of all kinds done in the best manner.

Persons going West will find it their interest to purchase at St. Louis.

☞Wholesale—at reduced prices.

March 6—1y

N. H. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY for Coughs, Colds, Bleeding at the Lungs, Night Sweats, Difficulty of Breathing and all other diseases of the Lungs, which are the incipient stages of CONSUMPTION—a disease that has heretofore proved fatal, baffling medical skill and dragging thousands to untimely graves. No other medicine yet discovered has grappled with this fell destroyer of human life with such Universal Success.

The Vegetable Balsamic Elixir has now been in general use for more than ten years, and thousands, taught its incomparable value by experience of its wonderful curative properties, have accorded to it a celebrity unparalleled in the whole wide range of Medical Science in this or any other country.

Since this powerful Medicine first became known, immense numbers who believed themselves in the last stages of a confirmed and incurable Consumption, have been rescued miraculously from the grasp of death by its use, and are now blessed with health and strength.

It is *Nature's own simple Restorative*—a Healing Balm prepared by one who was brought to the very brink of the grave by Consumption, and from plants celebrated for their great medical virtues.—It is the employment of natural means to overcome and counteract the evils of Nature—healing the lacerated Lungs of the afflicted patient in the worst possible cases, and restoring the functions of the diseased members to strong and healthy action. It has effected cures where all other medicines have failed.

In all cases of Asthma, Whooping Cough or the accumulation of Phlegm, so destructive to the health and life of children—it is particularly recommended as an unfailing cure, and no family in the Union, if they wish to preserve their children from suffering and death, should be without it.

Almost countless testimonials of its remarkable cures from every quarter of the Union, and from individuals in every condition of life, are its best credentials showing in the most conclusive manner little short of miraculous. These may be obtained in pamphlets and handbills of agents free of cost.

This incomparable medicine is prepared only by N. H. DOWNS, Troy, Vt., the original inventor and proprietor.

The following are the names of persons and places where the above Medicine may be found.

Canedy & Co. Springfield; Buchanan and McMurphy, Salsbury; W. M. Cowgill, Petersburgh; Ebenezer Capps, Mount Pulaski; John K. Cook, Carlinville; D. B. Ayers, Jacksonville; Edw. M. West, Edwardsville; C. H. Ormsby, Waynesville; J. H. & P. C. Ferguson, Taylorville; Tucker and Mansfield, Peoria; G. S. Thompson, Ottawa; Rob. Moseley, Independence; Zeander Morril & Sons, Paris: and by calling on Jonas G. Johnson or Benj. F. Jewett's Store, Springfield, agents may be supplied upon reasonable terms.

March 6, 1846.—6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Menard county, State of Illinois, rendered at the November term thereof, A. D., 1845, I shall proceed to sell at public sale on Tuesday the 21st day of April, A. D., 1846, at the late residence of the deceased, the following described real estate of Henry Loutzenhiser, deceased, to-wit: The east half of the north east quarter of section number one, in township number eighteen north, in range number five west of the third principal meridian, containing eighty acres; also, the east half the south west quarter of section number thirty-six, township number nineteen north, in range number five, as aforesaid, containing eighty acres; also the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section number one in township number eighteen north, in range five west, as aforesaid, containing forty acres and eight hundredths of an acre; also, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number six, in township number eighteen north, in range number four west as aforesaid, containing fifty-nine acres and seventy-two hundredths of an acre; also, part of the west half of the north-east quarter of section number twenty-three, in township number eighteen north, in range number six west as aforesaid, containing five acres on which is a mill. All in Menard county, State of Illinois; also, lot number five and lot number eight in block number sixty-five in M. L. Knapp's and Wm. Glenn's addition to Middletown in Logan county, State of Illinois.

Terms of sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, with bond and approved security and mortgage on the premises from the purchaser to secure the purchase money. Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of 21st April, A. D., 1846.

COLBY KNAPP, Adm'r
on the estate of Henry Loutzenhiser.

March 6.—6w.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

W. P. GRIMSLEY

IS now receiving and offers for sale cheap at his Cash and Produce Store, A large and well assorted stock of Seasonable and Fashionable Goods, from the eastern cities. He is confident that he can offer greater inducements to those who will favor him with a call than any other house in the city. In his stock will be found all kinds of Cotton, Woollen, Silk and Fancy Goods, an assortment of Florence, Braid, and Straw Bonnets,

BOOTS AND SHOES;

The largest and best selected stock in the city.—Also, a large assortment of Hats and Caps, Cotton Yarns, Waddings, and Candle-wick. Hardware, Queensware and

GROCERIES.

100 sacks alum, 100 barrels Kenawa salt, indigo, madder, window glass, nails, &c. SUPERFINE FLOUR constantly on hand. The highest market price paid for WHEAT. WANTED, jeans beeswax, tallow, lard, and most all kinds of country produce.

N. B. I will pay the highest market price for 1000 cords of good wood, delivered at the Phœnix Mill. W. P. G.

Springfield, Oct. 24, 1845.—1y.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOUTEAU AND VALLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
No. 58 LEVEE, ST. LOUIS.

HAVE just received and will continue to receive by first arrivals, the following articles of merchandize, which they offer for sale at the lowest market rates, viz:

GROCERIES:

520 hhds N O sugar	20 bxs scarf'li tobacco
100 bbls loaf sugar	1575 bs prime Rio coffee
495 bbls N O molasses	530 do St Domingo do
1260 kegs eastern nails	40 do old Gov Jav do
870 do Pittsburg do	75 bbls No 1 mackerel
47 cks and bbls Eastern saleratus	150 do No 2 do
5 cks Dutch madder	100 hf bbl No 2 do
100 bxs sperm candles	160 bbls No 3 North do
50 doz Collin's axes	73 do No 3 South do
575 bxs M R raisins	45 do No 1 salmon
43 bxs white H sugar	40 hf No 1 mackerel
395 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 window glass	1015 bbls No 1 Kena salt
95 bags pepper	160 bxs herring
525 matts cassia	53 tierces fresh rice
10 cases do	57 bags allspices
42 casks currants	64 doz lemon syrup
2700 bxs sardines	56 bbls copperas
10 cks soda ash	35 do allum
20 cks Palm oil	35 bags race ginger
71 bales candlewick	200 bxs pipes
25 kegs gro ginger	20 kegs refi'd saltpeter
50 bdls sowing twine	6 bbls epsom salts
23 do wrapping do	150 gross playing cards
525 doz painted buckets	360 bbls cloves
237 coils Manilla cordage assorted sizes	500 bbls nutmegs
165 doz do bed cords	35 drums codfish
128 do do plough lines	350 kgs Dupont's powder
375 drums fi Smyrna figs	100 hf do do do
10 Ceroons S F indigo	75 qr do do
7 cases Madras do	430 kegs blasting do
3 cases Manilla indigo	20 M fret safety fuse
63 bxs stearine candles	10 anchors
834 6, 13, 15, and 16 lbs bxs sup G P, Imp and Y H teas	200 bales oakum
237 hf ch Imp G P, Imp and G P teas	75 bxs shaving soap
35 hf cb sup black tea	26 bbls soft s almonds
340 doz cord brooms	84 bxs Langhorn and Almstead's sup gold leaf tobacco
45 bbls sup roll butter	50 do do do sup honey dew do
50 kgs Glasgow & Culbberts white lead	155 bbls sweet boiled cider
30 bxs Mo smo tobacco	56 do crab do
350 bbls dried apples	20 doz horse collars
10 bbls brimstone	15 cases prunes
560 grindstones	5 bbls chalk
150 kegs tar	30 bbls Plaster Paris
40 bales hops	75 bxs Peny & Price's gold leaf and honey dew tobacco
25 West's tubs	105 bxs Mo tobacco
40 bxs candy	20 bxs star candles
350 bxs W R cheese	100 do mould do
300 bxs mustard	500 do table salt
40 jars W R butter	20 bxs shelled almonds
150 bbls tar	

March 6, 1846—tf

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—
475 bbls Rectified Whiskey,
85 do Old Monongahela do,
10 do New Orleans Rum,
57 do American Brandy,
45 do do Gin,
15 qr casks Port Wine,
10 do White Port Wine,
10 casks Claret Wine,
30 qr casks Madeira Wine,
2 pipes "Jno. Olveria" Maderia Wine,
5 hlf pipes Otard, Dupuy & Co., Brandy
5 do "A Sugnette," do
3 do Petlvoisin, do
2 puncheons Jamacia Rum,
30 qr casks S M Wine,
150 bxs Claret do
20 qr casks White do
15 do Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 hlf pipes Champaigne Brandy,
30 boxes Brandy Cherries.
CHOUTEAU & VALLE.
St. Louis, March 6—tf.

SCOTT'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a house on the corner of Second and Green streets, in this city, under the name of Scott's Hotel, and has taken great pains to construct and furnish it in a style suitable for the comfort of those who may be pleased to favor him with a call. From its location (being near the best steam boat landing) the style construction, and extent of the house, together with unremitted personal attention on his part, hopes to be enable to give general satisfaction.

WM. C. SCOT,
Formerly of Morgan House, Jacksonville, Ill.
St. Louis, March 6—tf.

COFFEE.—500 bags prime green Rio,
SUGAR.—500 hhds. prime, N. O. sugar, in store,
RICE.—5 tierces new crop, received per Independence,
STAR CANDLES.—20 boxes best quality, received per Independence,
SPERM CANDLES,—20 boxes "Howland's" New Bedford sperm candles,
COD FISH.—30 boxes,
PECAN NUTS.—8 bbls now landing,
SARDINES.—6 cases in half boxes, now landing from Independence,
OLIVE OIL.—15 cases very superior,
WRAPPING PAPER.—150 reams, in store,
SOAP.—200 boxes Boston and New York,
CASTIL SOAP.—40 boxes genuine, in store and for sale by RIGGS & LEVERING.
26 Levee, St. Louis. March 6—ly.

THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING IN THIS CITY.
WHOLESALD AND RETAIL.
At No. 54 Main street. corner of Pine, St. Louis.

J. & M. MICHAEL have removed their Clothing Store from No. 69 to No. 54 Main street, corner of Pine, where we respectfully invite the citizens of St. Louis and the public in general, to our stock of new clothing, as we are selling them 30 per cent. lower than any house in this city can; and as the season has so far advanced, we will sell them at a still lower price. A plain fact will convince all that we have every facility for selling lower than any house west, as we buy our goods solely for cash, and manufacture them ourselves, saving extra per centage. All we wish is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy yourself, where we are sure you will find not only the cheapest, but decidedly the best made clothing west of the Mountains.

Received per recent arrivals, lot pilot and beaver cloth frock and overcoats; blue and black cloth frock and dress coats, French black cloth frock and dress coats, tweed and cassimere business coats, fancy and plain black cassimere and satinet pants, merino, cashmere, valencia, silk and satin vests, merino and woolen shirts and drawers, socks, comforters, fancy and plain black silk scarfs and cravats, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold 30 per cent. lower than at any other store in this city. Country merchants and dealers are respectfully invited to call at No. 54 Main street, corner of Pine, St. Louis, Mo. March 6, 1846.—ly.

COFFEE.—500 bags prime Rio, 20 do O. G. Java.
PEPPER—50 bags Sumatra,
PALM OIL—5 casks.
SOAP—100 boxes Gould's extra Boston soap.
GINGER—100 packets race ginger.
MADDER—2 casks Ombio, 2 do inferior.
INDIGO—3 ceroons S. F., 2 cases Carmeas, 2 do Manilla.
GROUND SPICES—Comprising pepper, mustard, cinnamon, cloves, allspice and ginger.
CHOCOLATE—20 boxes Rhodes in store.
LIQUORS—2 hf pipes Otard, Dupuy & Co., 2 do A. Srignelte, 4 do New York 4th proof brandy, 1 pipe Swan gin, 1 hf do Jamaica rum, 10 bbls Monongahela whisky
WINES—5 qr and 6 1-8th casks pure juice port, 10 qr do Three Grape do, 10 Burgundy do, 15 qr casks Sicily Madeira, 10 do sweet Malaga, 25 baskets Champagne, 60 cases old Madeira, 20 do old gold Sherry, 2 qr casks Sherry wine.
TEAS—A splendid assortment of Old and Young Hyson, Imperial and G. P. in hf chests, 13 and 6 lb boxes and canisters.
FOR SALE—1 Wool Carding Machine, complete, for sale low to pay charges, by
HUMPHREYS & THATCHER,
March 6, 1846.—ly. St. Louis.

MOLASSES—48 bbls N. O. Molasses, just rec'd per Belle of Allakapas, and for sale low on the landing.
SUGAR—13 hhds prime N. O. Sugar, just rec'd per Belle of Allakapas, and for sale low on the landing, by CHOUTEAU & VALLE,
Mar 6—tf No. 50 Water st. St Louis.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS H. LARKIN,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 59, Water Street, St. Louis, Mo.
March 6, 1846.—1 yr.*

M'CLOUD & WHEATON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Chesnut and Fourth Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
"No legacy is so rich as honesty."

HAVING enlarged our establishment in such a manner as to combine the wholesale and retail drug and apothecary business, we are now prepared to offer to the public a large and well selected assortment of all articles in our line, and from the superior advantage which a knowledge of the eastern market affords, combined with several years experience by one of the firm as purchaser for one of the oldest and most extensive wholesale drug houses in the city of New York, render us capable of placing before the public a selection equal if not superior to any in this city of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations and compounds; Surgical and Dental instruments; Pure essential oils and extracts; Extracts of Flowers; Perfumery, Fancy Soaps and Toilet articles; Pomatums for the hair; Cosmetics for beautifying the skin; Mirrors and Toilet cases; Dietetics for the sick and invalid; Patent Medicines, Saratoga and Blue Lick Water; Syrups for Soda Water, &c. &c.

March 6.—tf.

1000 OZ. SULPHATE QUININE for sale low by
mar. 6. M'CLOUD & WHEATON.

OPIUM.—2 cases of superior Turk Opium for sale by
mar. 6. M'CLOUD & WHEATON.

RHUBARB.—6 cases of powdered East India Rhubarb for sale by
mar. 6. M'CLOUD & WHEATON.

BLUE MASS.—100 lbs. Eng. Blue Pill for sale by
mar. 6. M'CLOUD & WHEATON.

CAMPHOR.—3 bbls. of Ref'd Gum Camphor for sale by
mar. 6. M'CLOUD & WHEATON.

EPSOM SALTS.—5 Casks Baltimore Salts for sale by
mar. 6. M'CLOUD & WHEATON.

SULPHUR.—5 Casks Sublimed Sulphur for sale by M'CLOUD & WHEATON.

SPONGES.—3 Bales assorted Sponge for sale by M'CLOUD & WHEATON.

SENNA.—2 Bales Alex. and Ind. Senna for sale by M'CLOUD & WHEATON.

MANNA.—1 Case S. T. Lake Manoa for sale by McCLOUD & WHEATON.

M'CLOUD & WHEATON in offering themselves to the public feel assured that they can offer all goods in their line of the same quality as low as any house in the west, and we have also the largest and best selected stock of Chemicals and Instruments that ever was offered in this market. And we would only ask any one visiting our city to give us a call and they will be convinced for themselves as to these facts.

Goods exchanged for Ginseng, Beeswax, Pink and Snake Root. mar. 6.

BLANK BOOKS.—A large stock of blank books of superior quality, consisting of ledgers, journals, records, day books, &c., for sale.

All descriptions of blank books made to order.

PRINTING PAPER.—100 reams printing paper, 28 x 42; 200 do 24 x 36; and 24 x 37; 200 do 21 x 31 and 22 x 32; 200 do 20 x 30; 100 do 19 x 24, in store and for sale by
H. CRITTENDEN,
Mar. 6.—tf. 133 Main Street, St. Louis.

EXCHANGE on Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
AUDITOR'S WARRANTS of the State of Illinois.
EXCHANGE on Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville.
CERTIFICATES of the Bank and State Bank of Illinois, for sale by
Mar. 6.—tf. A. H. HACKNEY, St. Louis.

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

828 ACRES in Calhoun county, Illinois—200 acres of which is under cultivation. This property is situated 5 to 7 miles east of Clarksville Mo. There is on the premises a never failing spring, sufficiently large for mill or distillery.—From the house and gardens there is a beautiful view of all the land and neighborhood.

314 acres adjoining Gilead, county seat of Calhoun county Illinois, also with improvements.

500 acres on the Illinois River, 12 to 15 miles from the mouth, good frame buildings, 100 acres improved.

77 acres on the Illinois River, near Rushville Ferry, with improvements.

200 acres in Calhoun county, Illinois, near the Mississippi River, on Bay Creek, with superior peach and apple orchard.

160 acres, with improvements, and a mill seat, in Calhoun county.

The above tracts of land will be disposed of on very liberal terms by the undersigned.

A. H. HACKNEY,
March 6, 1846.—ly. St. Louis,

HAIR BRUSHES.—A large and complete assortment of fancy hair brushes.
CLOTH BRUSHES.—Of every quality and price.
TOOTH BRUSHES.—A superior quality for sale wholesale and retail.
NAIL BRUSHES.—Of every variety.
SWEEPING BRUSHES.—A first rate article.
DUSTING BRUSHES, Feather Brushes and Dusters.
PAINT, Varnish and Sash Tool Brushes, for sale by F. DINGS;
No. 15, North Second Street, St. Louis.
Mar. 6.—tf.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will occupy a part of the Store and Counting Room of Messrs. Bennett and Weld, No. 101 Main street, (which they kindly permit them to do,) until their late premises shall be rebuilt. The attention of their customers is invited to notes and accounts requiring settlement.

DOAN, KING & CO. St. Louis.
Mar. 6.—tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received per Champlain, Patriot, Die Vernon and Atlas:
50 bales Indian Head sheetings; 3 do 6-4 drown do
10 cases bleached shirtings;
3 do 5-4 and 6-4 bleeched sheeting;
5 bales ticking; 5 do scarlet and white flannels;
1 case sup plaid linseys;
15 bales 4-4 osnaburgs; 3 do twilled bagging;
8 cases blue mix'd, cadet, gord mix'd, plaid and striped jeans;
2 cases blue satinet; 1 do plaid do;
1 case Oxford mix'd satinet, 2 cases blue do do;
2 cases black broad cloth;
2 do blue do do;
2 do gum suspenders;
1000 doz spool thread
6 cases white and col'd cotton thread;
300 lbs blue patent thread;
3 cases American solid head pins;
Gilt, lasting, mohair and velvet coat buttons;
Gill, lasting, satin and brocade vest buttons;
Pearl and agate shirt buttons;
Suspender buttons;
Tuck, side, dressing and ivory combs, for sale very low by DOAN, KING & CO.,
128 Main street, St Louis.
March 6, 1846.—ly.

MACKEREL.—A choice lot of No. 2 and 3 mackerel, in bbls. hlf bbls qr bbls and kits, for sale low to close consignment.
TEA—26 bxs (12 lbs each) Gun Powder tea, 40 bxs (6 lbs each) Imperial tea, on consignment.
LEATHER—500 lbs sole, 500 do harness. 200 do plits and 3 doz upper leather in store.
SADDLES, BRIDLES AND CARRIAGE SPRINGS—a fine assortment just rec'd on consignment for sale by HUMPHREYS & THATCHER,
March 6—tf 27 Levee, St. Louis.

50 pieces plain and figured alpaccas,
10 " silk warp do,
1 piece black French bombazine,
25 " cashmeres,
5 " rep. do,
4 " Paris do,
10 " black and colored merinoes, for sale low by
Oct. 31—tf JAMES L. LAMB.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEEBEE BROTHERS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No 51, Water Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ARE prepared to make liberal cash advances on produce placed in their hands, either for sale at St. Louis, or for shipment to their correspondents in the Southern or Atlantic cities.

ALSO—Are prepared to contract Freights to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, via Pittsburgh, Pa. Canal and Rail Road, through D. Leech & Co's old established line, giving Bills of Lading for Merchandise or Produce, to either the above named cities, at specified rates. No charge made at Pittsburgh for Commission, Storage, or for advancing freight.

ALSO—Agents for Griffith's Western Line, via Cincinnati, Erie & Wabash Canal, and the Lakes, for the transportation of Merchandise and Produce to any of the eastern markets.

ALSO—Agents for Thayer & Co's Forwarding Warehouses, opposite New Orleans. Merchandise and Produce transmitted through these Warehouses, can secure low freights, and no delays. Storage, Drayage, and Exposure obviated.

KENAWHA SALT AGENCY.—A constant receipt, direct from the Works; and are prepared to supply the trade at all times at lowest market rates.

DENNING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES.—Assorted sizes at manufacturer's prices, adding transportation.

25,000 Grain Sacks, Linen, Cotton, and Gunnies, for sale by
mar 6—tf BEEBEE BROTHERS.

FREIGHTS TO PHILADELPHIA, N. YORK AND BOSTON, VIA PITTSBURGH PA. CANAL AND RAIL-ROAD.

THE undersigned, agents, are authorized to contract for the transportation of Merchandize and Produce from this place to the eastern cities, by D. LEECH & CO'S LINES, giving bills of lading through, at specified rates. All merchandize and produce shipped by these lines, will be forwarded from Pittsburgh without charge for commission, storage or advancing freight.

March 6—tf. BEEBEE BROTHERS,
51 Levee, St. Louis.

THAYER & CO.'S FORWARDING WAREHOUSES.
OPPOSITE NEW ORLEANS.

WE have been appointed agents in this city for these warehouses, and ask the attention of shippers to the facilities afforded by their proprietors, in the transmission of merchandize and produce to and from the southern cities, through New Orleans. By shipping through these warehouses, drayage, exposure and storage may be avoided—low freights secured and delays obviated. Further particulars on application to

March 6—tf. BEEBEE BROTHERS,
24 Levee, St. Louis.

IRON CHESTS.—Denning's fire proof, an additional supply; all sizes, with latest improvements, for sale by, BEEBEE BROTHERS.
St. Louis, March 6—tf.

GUNNY BAGS landing from steam boat Pride of the West and for sale by
Mar. 6.—tf. JOHN SIMONDS, St. Louis.

BERTHOLD & EWING,
No. 28 WATER STREET, ST. LOUIS.

ARE now receiving their spring assortment of Groceries, &c. viz:

150 hf chests Imp., G P and Y H tea,	200 bxs raisins
400 bxs Imp, G P and Y H tea,	10 casks currants
50 hf chests black tea,	10 hf pipes cog brandy
200 hhds sugar,	6 do 'old pale' do
300 bbls molasses,	50 bbls New York do
100 do loaf sugar,	40 do Baltimore gin
20 do crushed do	2 pipes pine apple do
15 bxs Havana do	75 qr c Madeira wine
2000 bgs green Rio coffee	40 do Port do
75 bags pepper	25 do sweet Malaga do
75 bags alspice	50 bbls white do
300 mats cassia	30 casks claret
2 casks nutmegs	250 bxs do
2 bales cloves	30 do brandy cherries
50 casks saleratus	60 do pepper sauce
100 bbls copperas	75 do lemon and raspberry syrup
10 ceroons S F indigo	30 baskets champagne
6 casks madder	100 bbls vinegar
20 bbls ground ginger	10 do Boston pure spirits
20 bags race do	2 do Mason's blacking
20 bbls alum	50 bxs candy
10 do epsom salts	200 do ground spices
5 do chalk	100 bales wicking
5 do brimstone	75 do cotton twine
10 do saltpetre	20 do sewing do
10 do ground logwood	200 coils Manilla cordage
50 bxs Hare's tobacco	250 doz do bed cords
100 do Virginia do	50 do do plow lines
150 do Missouri do	200 hemp bed cords
20 pkgs Myrr's ex do	135 bales batting
50 M principe cigars	10 do 4-4 osnaburgs
25 M regalia do	5 do 7-8 twilled do
50 M imp principe do	30 tierces rice
20 M meleo do	1500 bush dried apples
20 frails S S almonds	1000 rs wrapping paper
10 bbls pearled barley	5 gross cards
100 boxes starch	200 rms cap and letter paper
100 baskets oil	100 nests painted tubs
50 bbls tamp oil	300 doz Quincy buckets
20 do linseed do	100 bbls tar
25 do lard do	200 kegs rifle powder
50 bxs sperm candles	150 blasting do
100 do Star do	100 gross Mines' matches—50 doz. spades and shovels
500 do mould do	15 doz wire seives
300 do Boston soap	15 do. scythe snaths
25 do chocolate	10 do. hay forks
10 drums codfish	1000 kegs assorted nails
100 boxes de	60 qr. do. No 1 do.
220 do herring	
250 bbls mackerel	
25 bbls herring	
20 kits salmon	

mar 6—tf

FRESH TABLE BUTTER.—Twenty small jars.
CHEESE.—260 boxes Western Reserve.
CLARET WINE, &c.—20 casks Bordeaux claret; 40 bbls white wine, on consignment.
WRAPPING PAPER.—1000 reams, 3 sizes on consignment.
SHOVELS AND SPADES.—25 doz. shovels; 40 do spades.
SCYTHE SNATHS, &c.—50 doz. scythe snaths; 50 doz. wire seives, on consignment.
BUTTER.—40 jars family butter; 1 bbl. do do; 3 kegs do do.
HERRING.—200 boxes herring; 20 bbls. do; just received.
FLOUR.—Family flour, always on hand and for sale by
BERTHOLD & EWING,
Mar. 6.—tf. No. 28, Water Street, St. Louis.

THE EMPIRE.

THE subscribers, late of the city of New York, having leased for a term of years, the large and commodious house situated on the corner of Third and Pine streets, have, at great expense, fitted it up for a first class RESTAURANT which will be conducted in a manner unsurpassed by any house of the kind. On the first floor will be found a *Dining Room*, open at all hours of the day and evening, where every delicacy the market affords will be served up in a style unequalled. Also, on the same floor, is a large and commodious *Bar Room*, to which is attached a Sitting and Reading Room. The bar will be constantly stocked with the best of *ales, wines, liquors and cigars*, of the purest brands, selected with great care by a connoisseur. In the larder will at all times be found the choicest viands the market affords.

Arrangements have been made for a constant supply of the choicest oysters, selected expressly for this house, which will be served up in the "Empire style." On the second floor, fronting on Third street, are two large and handsome apartments, and also two on Pine street, fitted up exclusively for clubs and private parties, kept in perfect order, and ready at all times for the reception of guests.

The proprietors are determined that no pains, expense or attention shall be wanting to make "*The Empire,*" in every respect an agreeable and pleasant resort. C. G. AUSTIN & CO.

CHAS. G. AUSTIN,
JAMES M. FULLEN,
St. Louis, March 6.—ly.

CALOMEL.—100 lbs. English and American Calomel for sale by
mar 6. M'CLOUD & WHEATON.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YORK SPRING GOODS. 1846.

THE undersigned, Merchants, Jobbers and Wholesale dealers in the city of New York, invite the attention of buyers to the extensive and varied assortment of stocks with which they are prepared to supply the demand for the coming spring trade, and respectfully represent to the Western and Southern Merchants, that the facilities they possess in making the earliest and best selections enables them to compete successfully with any other market, and at the same time to offer to the Country Merchants the usual inducements, so as to make their purchases equally favorable in every other respect. An arrangement has been made by which goods may be shipped direct from New York to Baltimore, at a *very low rate*, by a line of Packets which will leave each port two or three times per week. This arrangement will entirely remove the objection which has hitherto been urged against early purchases in New York.

Silk Jobbers and Importers.
Bowen & McNamee, 16 William street, corner of Beaver.
Charleton, Frothingham & Co. 127 and 129 William street, (new block of stores between John and Fulton streets.)
John Baker, (late firm of Baker and Napier,) wholesale dealer in Silk Goods, adapted to the Military Trade, and Straw Bonnets, 62 John Street, near William.
Robert L. Smith & Henderson, 176 Pearl street, three doors above Pine.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
F. S. & D. Lathrop, 115 and 117 William street, and 59 John street, (new block of stores between John and Fulton streets.)
Field & Merrill, (late Field, Thompson & Co.) 131 William street, (new block of stores between John and Fulton streets.)
E. & J. Bussing, 111 and 113 William street, corner of John Street, (new block of stores between John and Fulton streets.)
C. W. & J. T Moore & Co., 207 Pearl street, west side, 4 doors above Maiden lane.
Perkins, Brooks & White, 116 Pearl street, and 60 Water street.
Halch & Yale, 75 Cedar street, Dry Goods Jobbers—an entire new stock of French, English and American Goods. Great inducements offered for cash or approved credit.

Dealers in Staple Dry Goods.
Hallock, Mount & Billings, 173 Pearl street, one door above Pine.
Grant & Barton, 29 William street. Also, dealers in Indian Goods.
D. S. Turner, 60 William, between Cedar and Pine streets. Also dealer in zephyr worsteds and small wares.

Cloths Cassimeres, &c.
Thomas Hunt & Co., 92 William street, Importers and Jobbers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, Drap d'Ete, Hosiery, Suspenders, Velvets, and Tailors' Trimmings. Also dealers in American woollens and cottons, and all kinds of Goods suitable for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.
Wilson G. Hunt & Co., 82 William-street, corner of Maiden Lane, Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings and Summer Goods, suitable for Merchant Tailors.

Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, &c. &c.
Ross & Leitch, 115 William street, (new block of stores between John & Fulton streets.)
Morison & Jones, Drapers, Tailors, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, 135 and 137 William street, (new block of stores between John and Fulton streets.)

Manufactures and Dealers in Boots & Shoes.
Kimball & Rowen, successors to Spofford, Tileston Co. 149 Water-street, Maiden Lane.
Samuel Daniels & Co., 171 Pearl street, corner of Pine.

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Hosiery, Suspenders, Cloves, Cravats Scarfs, Caps, Stocks, Linens, Oil Silks, &c. &c.
John M. Davies & Jones, 106 William street, S. E. corner of John.

Manufactures and Dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs, Leghorn, Panama and Palm Leaf, Hat Trimmings, &c. &c.
N. B. Wilber & Co., 85 Maiden Lane.
A. Gilbert & Co., 155 Water street.
Saroni & Archer, 151 Water street, Importers and Manufacturers of Furs, Caps, Trimmings, Plush. es, Glazed Lawn and Silk of every description.

Palm Leaf, and Palm Leaf Hats.
A. Johnson & Co., 189 Pearl street, up stairs.

Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, &c. &c.
R. T. Wilde & Co., 69 William street, (up stairs,) next to the corner of Cedar street.

Importers and Dealers in Hardware.
Andrew L. Halstead, 7 Platt street, sells only for Cash. The cheapest Hardware store in the city.
Davenport, Quincy & Co., 81 John street, offer at Manufacturers prices, American Hardware for Builders, House keepers and Ship Chandlers, also Spring Steel, Iron wire, Smiths' Bellows, together with every variety of shell and heavy Hardware made in the United States.

Manufacturer and Importer of Needles, Fish Hooks, &c.
Henry Baylis, 131 William, between John and Fulton streets.

Importers and Dealers in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs and Chemicals.
Willias, Mambeo & Jones, 83 Maiden Lane, near Gold street.
Haviland, Keese & Co., Maiden Lane.
Leeds & Hazard, 177 Water street.
Norton, Ladd & Co., 139 Maiden Lane, below Water street.

Importers and Dealers in French and English Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, &c.
Johnson, Moore & Taylor, 81 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

Importers and Dealers in French and English China, Glass and Earthenware.
Richard F. Haviland, 82 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and William streets.
Henry Stevenson, 270 Pearl street, next door to Fulton Bank.
George H. Clapp, (successor to Brush & Hall,) 127 Water street. W. H. Hall, (late Brush & Hall,) will see his friends as above.
Simeon D. Shillin, 101 Water street, seven doors above wall street.

Importers and Manufacturers of Fringes, Gimps, Cords, Zephyrs, Worsteds, &c.
D. A. Booth, 100 William street.

Dealers in Combs, Brushes, Cutlery, and Importers of French, English and German and Fancy Goods.
White & Tasker, 111 and 113 William street, (up stairs) corner of John street, new block of stores between John and Fulton.

Importer of Toys, Fancy Goods, Dealer in Fire Works, and Manufacturer in Whalebone.
C. D. W. Lilliendahl, 133 William street, up stairs, four doors from Fulton.

Publishers of Music and Manufacturers of Musical Instrument.
F. Riley & Co., 297 Broadway.

Watches and Jewelry—Fine Watches.
S. Hammond & Co., of the late firm of Benedict & Hammond, will continue the selling of fine Watches, Jewelry, and silver ware, at the old stand, 44 Merchant's Exchange.

Manufacturer of Silver Ware.
Z. Bostwick, (successor to Thomson,) 128 William street, New York. Silver Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, &c., of the best quality always on hand, or made to order at short notice.

Importers and Manufacturers of Britannia Ware, also Dealers in Block Tin, Antimony and Bismuth.
Boardman & Hart, 6 Burling slip, near Pearl street.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Camphene, Solar Patent Lard and Hall Lamps.
Deitz, Brother & Co., 13 John street, also dealers in Sperm, Whale, Lard and Chemical Oils, Campbine and Burning Fluids.

Importer and Manufacturer of Nautical and Mathematical Instruments.
Erasmus A. Kutz, 180 Water street, corner of Burling Slip.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.
Howell & Brothers, 139 Broadway, New York, and 217 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Books and Stationery.
Pratt, Woodford & Co., 159 Pearl-street.
A. S. Barnes & Co., 51 John street, corner of Dutch, wholesale Dealers in Books and Stationery.
A. S. B. & Co., are the publishers of Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay, and Manfield's life of General Scott.
Caleb Bartlett, New York—Publisher of Cobb's new and popular series of School Books, and Wilson's United States, wholesale dealer in Books and Stationery.

HOGS FOR SALE.

ABOUT 120—also, about 20 head of Cattle From three to eight years old. Enquire of E. Clark in Round Prairie, Sangamon County.
March 6, 1846—ftw*

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post Office at Springfield, on the 1st of March, 1846, which if not called for in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

☞Persons calling for any of the following letters will please state they were published. Two cents cost will be added for costs.

A	Langford J P
Archer Mr	Lynde E H
Alkire Harmomas	Lincoln Levi
Albin Miss Ursola	Lewis Alfred
Arnold Robert	M
Arnold Charles	Mullen John
Anderson Robert	Merryman Liman
Alexander Robert	Miller William
B	Mathews Wm
Brown Wm Henry	Miller Adam
Brown R D	Morgan Wm 3
Bradford Thomas A	McNeil Mrs 2
Beach Miles & Co	Marsh Wm H
Baily Samuel	Miller Nathan
Bull Miss Margaret 2	Meridith Ami
Berry John S	Moore J G
Boreo Wesley	Marshall Thos L
Brown Joseph	Montgomery Asa
Bridges Alon 2	McElhaney R J
Bush E B	Means Elijah
Bancroft Joseph	More L G
Bellis Adden J	Mitchell Samuel
Baily John Q A	McDonald Wm
Barrow A	Martin Wm
Brown Thomas	Mlvakin W D
Brunk George	McCumber Davis
Blew David H	McGeedy Enoch
Bobo Pharis	McGinnes David
Brooker Thomas	McDermott John
Boynton Charles	N
Ball J S	Nedres Wm
Baker John	Noel Jane
Bryant Cyrus	O
Black James	Osborn Stephen
Boyle H G	Owen Wm 2
C	Owen Elias
Canler George	P
Chambers A W	Pilcher S H
Chickering J W	Pollock Wm
Coulter James	Patton Miss M E
Crosin William	Philips Wm and John
Cooper Jacob	Primm Thomas
Coates Ralph J	Pond Rev B
Carlet George	Poffinberger Christian
Campbell John	Phileo Dr
Carter Levi	Pope Alexander
Carenaugh Mordecai	Parish H M
Carter George	Pippin Joseph
Clark J	Poffinberger Wm
Chord Thomas K	Pate Hery
Coley Stephen	Philips Thomas
Cantrill Samuel D	Parley Capt John W
Crowder Wm	Penick Robert
Cobb Mr	Palmer Jonathan
Combelt John	Pellham John
Crunford John or James	R
Coates Ralph J	Ralston Wm or S W Massie
D	Richmond Rev J P
Debusk Isaac	Riddle Wm
Dodge Eli	Reynolds Hon John
Darling Ephraim	Reeves Alexander
Denham Charles J	Busey James L
Davis Thomas R	Rondall E B
Duncan Wm C	Rodgers Robert B
Duff Abrim	Riddle Wm or Jane
Delrich John E	Rummerfield Rodney
Dodds John	Ralston Wm
Danby Benjamin	Robison James H
Davis & Foreman	Riddle Abner
Dade James	Robison P M
Dillen Samuel	Riddle Wm
Dixon Thomas or Job	Roberts H Q
Denman Mr	Riggs L
Dillman Michael	Rolloson W H
Duncan & Co	Richardson J M
Daredan George	Rodgers Robert B and Elias Keys
E	Richardson Jeremiah
Eaton Lavina	Roll J C
Edson A	Rockold J C
Egleston R	Richardson Col or Dr A Dunlap
Edmonds A	S
Ehlers Wm	Spicer B or Marian Mathews
Edwards Robert	Sims David H
Elms Joseph J	Simpson James
Elder James T	Stringam Ezra
F	Slaughter John
Ferry Thomas	St Clair H C
Foster Mary	Skidmore M K 2
Finley John	Sulrer George M
Fry John	Sheppard James
Fabes Joshua	Shafer Frederick
Fox Dr	Stockton David
Freeman Peter	Snodgrass Wm
Finley James C	Smith Thomas P
Fulkerson V D	Shields Alex
Ford Thomas	Saridge Thos B
Freeman J	Saunders Alvin
Fry Nancy	Spicer B
Fields Martha	Smith Robert
Flagg Isaac	Stone Alleny
Foster A E	Short James
Francis W W	Smith Philip 2
Fenlon F	Shake Samuel 2
G	Shipley Richard
Gillaspy Margaret	Short James M
Gray J R 2	Stutler Lydia 2
Gobbelt James 2	Strover Mr
Gabrell Madison	T
Gatton Stephen J	Turney Dr 2
Grabeal John 2	Tutly Jefferson
Galloway James S	Turner T J 2
Grubb John G	Tabor B C
Graham Wm	Turney Gen James
H	Taylor James
Hopkins Caleb	Taylor Isaac
Hayden Robert	Thompson Alex
Hines Andrew	Talbott Benjamin 2
Helricks John	Taylor J L
Hazelett Wm	Thompson Alex M
Hiltt Maj D F	U
Hunter Wm	Ulley Eli
Hall Wm	Underwood H
Herndon Richard	Ulster Adam
Harris Mrs Ann L 2	W
Hughes Wm P	Wilson Jacob
Higgins Ebenezer	Withrow G W
Hardschaff John E	Woods C W 4
Harrison Reuben	Wood Solomon
Hensley Miss Caroline	Weber John A
Howard Rhoda	Watson Mrs Maria J
Hayford Miss Mary	Whitesides Gen John D
Holmes John M	Whitehead Daniel
Hill Miss Ellen F	Winn Margaret
Hammond Harrison	Wright Lyman
Husey Stephen	Walker Daniel E
Howard Geo F	Winslow J P 3
Hoard William	White Richard
J	Waito Rev J
Jones Robert	Willard Mrs A E
Johnson John	Waterman Lucius
Judd Eri	Wells S & Co
Jacobs A J	Womack Jane
Jones Ambrose	Weston J
Jumpo Purnell	White H J
Johnson John S	Wall Claborn
K	Wood Wm
Keeling Antherine	Worsh J M
Kirpatrick Thomas	Wise Frederick
King F T	Wienff Mary A
Kendall Calvin	Williams Russell
Kendall Margaret Ann	Wood Adolphus
Kuyendall A J	V
Kilbourne Gustavus	Van Patton M
L	Van Ornum Peter 2
Lamee James	Vineyard Philip
Lewis Wm B	Vance John W
Loyd Hiram	Von Eaton Miss Lucinda
Lewis Morgan	Z
Lindsay Wm	Zellers Margaretta M
Latshaw Wm	
Langston J D	
Lanterman Betsy Jane	
Lindsay Abraham	

J R DILLER, P. M.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,
Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic Coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all the affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound balsamic preparation of the Prunus Virginia or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the extract of pine, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

We do not wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, and we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions as to the virtues of this medicine, and to hold out no hope to suffering humanity, which facts will not warrant.

We ask the attention of the candid, to a few considerations.

Nature, in every part of her works, has left indelible marks of adoption and design.

The constitution of the animals and vegetables of the torrid, is such that they could not endure the cold of the frigid zone, and vice versa.

In regard to disease and cure, the adoption is not less striking. The moss of Iceland, the Wild Cherry and pine of all northern latitudes (the balsom is an extract of these) have long been celebrated for complaints prevalent in cold climates. Indeed the most distinguished medical men have averred that nature furnishes in every country antidotes for its own peculiar diseases.

Consumption in its confirmed and incipient stages, coughs, asthma, croup and liver complaint, form by far the most fatal class of diseases known to our land. Yet even these may be cured by means of the simple yet powerful remedies which are scattered wherever those maladies prevail.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the concentrated essence of these remedies. It has cured incipient consumption, asthma, croup, liver complaint, &c., in numberless cases where all other medical remedies had failed.

WILL MIRACLES NEVER CEASE? MORE EVIDENCE OF ITS SURPASSING HEALTH RESTORATIVE VIRTUES!!!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Washington Co., Kentucky.]

SPRINGFIELD, Kentucky, May 14, 1845.

Gentlemen:—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed on me by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

In the year 1840, I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs; and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines, and every variety of medical aid, without benefit, and thus I wearied along until the winter of 1844, when I heard of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

My friends persuaded me to give it a trial, though I had given up all hopes of recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Though their solicitation, I was induced to make use of the "Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain, and suffering, and having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was restored to entire health by the blessing of God, and the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten for five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle; I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted, and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men, (who should know where relief may be had) to make the subject public.

May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietor of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,
WM. H. BAKER.

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
ALWAYS TRIUMPHANT.
CURE FOLLOWS CURE,
IN ITS ONWARD VICTORIOUS CAREER!

Dayton, Feb. 11, 1845.

Mr J. W. WHITMORE:

Dear Sir:—As you are the regular authorized agent in Dayton, for the sale of "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," I take this method of making a statement of facts to you (which I hope may be published to the world) in reference to an almost miraculous cure, wrought in my case by means of the above INVALUABLE BALSAM.

Language fails to describe the salutary effects it produced, and the great benefit I derived from its use.

The citizens of Dayton and vicinity will recollect that on the 8th of August last, I received serious injury from the explosion of a cannon. A portion of its contents entered my right side and breast; and in all probability, some fragments or splinters, of the ramrod passed through the 'plura,' and pierced the lungs.

After the lapse of about three weeks I was attacked with a distressing cough and violent pain in my right side. Some ten days after this, which in a *paroxysm of coughing*, suddenly an ulcer broke, and a large quantity of very offensive matter, mixed with blood, was discharged; most of which found passage through the opening of the wound. From this opening there frequently passed a quantity of air, supposed to issue from the lungs. During all this time my sufferings were almost intolerable.

My physicians, meantime paid the strictest attention to me, and did all in their power for my recovery. But with all their skill they could not reach the seat of distress, after the lungs had become affected. I was visited during this time by at least twenty physicians.

It was now reduced to a certainty that inflammation of the lungs was rapidly taking place; and that this would terminate my life in a very short time, was in the highest degree probable.

At this critical stage, a messenger was dispatched to Cincinnati, and a celebrated physician of that place was consulted. When he was made acquainted with my situation, he remarked that nothing could be done by medical aid if the constitution itself was not sufficient to throw off the disease.

My friends now despaired of my recovery, and I had no earthly hope to survive many days. Fortunately at this juncture I saw one of Dr. Wistar's pamphlets, entitled "Family Medical Guide," or 'Treatise on Consumption of the Lungs.' As I had often heard of dying men "catching at straws," I felt like doing so myself. By the consent of my physicians, I sent to you for a bottle of the medicine described, viz: "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," which relieved me almost immediately. After using some 5 or 6 bottles, I so far recovered as to be up and about. My cough ceased, and my lungs restored to a healthy state—all from the healing and balmy influence, and powerful medical virtues of WISTAR'S BALSAM.

Were it not from the external injury I received in my shoulder, and arm by the explosion, I feel confident that I might have been working at my trade, (which is blacksmithing) but this has prevented.

By exposure, I have since taken several severe colds, and my "only remedy" has been the "BALSAM." And I most cordially recommend the genuine Wistar's Balsam to all who are afflicted with colds, coughs, or lung complaints. I consider it an invaluable medicine—a real blessing to the world. Any person desiring any further information, may call on me any time.

Yours truly,
CHRISTOPHER R. SMITH.

City of Dayton, }
Montgomery Co., State of Ohio. }

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, Justice of the Peace, this 11th day of Feb., 1845.

EBENEZER FOWLER.

☞Testimony of three highly creditable citizens of Dayton, in confirmation of the above.

We, the undersigned, being intimately acquainted with Mr. Smith, and having seen and watched over him frequently during his late illness, do not hesitate to say that the foregoing is by no means an exaggerated statement, but is entitled to full credit.

(signed) A. L. STOUT,
J. B. H. DODSON,
HENRY R. SMITH,

We might publish a thousand certificates, but do not deem it necessary, knowing that a single trial will do more to establish its efficacy, than a volume of testimonials. There are hundreds of balsams recommended as positive specifics for pulmonary diseases, but where is the evidence of these puny nostrums curing an aggravated case like the one mentioned above.

☞BE NOT DECEIVED.☜

If you would have the true article and that which will cure, if a cure be possible, then remember that "king" of all other medicines, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Such is the unprecedented success of this Balsam, "nature's favorite prescription,"—a prescription congenial to our wants, as it is prepared from chemical extracts from substances which the author of nature has placed in our land for wise purposes—that many who know nothing of the mode of its preparation, are endeavoring to reap pecuniary benefits by selling an article similar in name, or its appearance, or by representing their own trash as superior to this Balsam, or by putting up a mixture and solemnly asseverating that it is imported from a foreign country;

WHICH IS NOT THE CASE.

All these deceptive arts go to show that Wistar's Balsam is known to the world to be the GREAT remedy; and to sell any mixture must be like this in name or purport to be like it in substance.

☞Believe not the cunningly wrought fabrications, and take only the original and genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, no other can be like it.

☞The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold, wholesale and retail, by PHELPS & BLAKSLEY, corner of third and chesnut streets St. Louis Mo., General Agents for the Western States and Territories. And for sale by

WALLACE & DILLER, SPRINGFIELD,

R. Hockenhull, Jacksonville	W. S. Norris, Rock Island
Roe & Docker, Shawneetown	E M West, Edwardsville
Wm A Herron, Peoria	A S Barry & Co. Alton
L M Boyer, Chicago	Wilcox & Howard, Magnolia
Dr. S Learoin, Pekin	W P Lyon, Nauvoo
E F & S Pulsifer, Hennepin	W M Cowgill, Petersburg
S G Smith, Peru	S B Hellman, Quincy
Burnsden, Briggs, & Co. Rockford	E S Peck & Co, Sparta
G L Thompson, Ottawa	C W Ebirige, Mt Carmel
D A Barrows, Galena	Geo Rockwell, Warsaw
L Munsell, & Co, Paris	J S Blair, & Co. Carrollton
Thos. W Smith & Co. Greenville	Tryon & Day, Oquaka
E & S Vansyckels, Naples	Ayres & Lombard, Griggsville
N P Tinsley & Co. Beardstown	M & C F Phelps, Lewiston

And by respectable Druggists and Merchants throughout the Western States and Territories.
Feb 6, 1846—6 mo

STATE OF ILLINOIS CHRISTIAN COUNTY.
In the circuit court, June term A D 1846.

Thomas S. Leachman, School Commissioner, of Christian county, for the use of the inhabitants of Township N 13 N R 1 an[illegible] complainants

versus

On bill to foreclose mortgages, John M. Graham defendant.

Notice is hereby given to the said defendant, John M. Graham, that a bill in chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court for Christian county and State of Illinois, against him by Thomas S Leachman, School Commissioner of Christian county; for the use of the inhabitants of Township No. 13, N Ranges one and two west, to foreclose mortgages that a subpoena in chancery has been issued against the said John M. Graham, returnable to the June term 1846 of said circuit court. An affidavit of a credible person having been filed in said cause, setting forth that the said John M. Graham is not a resident of the State of Illinois. Now unless you the said John M. Graham, shall be and appear before the circuit court for said county of Christian and State of Illinois, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court-house Taylorville on the first Monday of the month of June next, answer, plead, ordemur, to said bill, the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered according.

H. M. VANDEVEER, Cl'k.
Taylorville, Feb. 27, 1846.
H. Rountree, Sol'r for comp'lls.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, CHRISTIAN COUNTY.
In the circuit court, June term, A. D. 1846.

The county commissioners of Christian county, for the use of said county Complts.

Bill for foreclosure.

versus.

Thomas J. Hardin, James M. Hardin, Edward Hardin, Horatio V. Hardin and Samuel W. Hardin, heirs of Henry Hardin, dec'd. Defts.

Notice is hereby given to the said defendants, that a bill in chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court, for Christian county and State of Illinois against them, by the said complainants to foreclose mortgage. That a subpoena in chancery has issued against the said defts, in said cause, returnable to the June term of said court, W. D. 1846—and affidavit having been filed in said cause, showing that one of said defendants, Samuel A. Hardin is not a resident of the State of Illinois.

Now, unless you the said Samuel W. Hardin, shall be and appear before the circuit court of said county of Christian, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Taylorville, on the first Monday of the month of June next, answer, plead or demur to said bill, the allegations thereof, will be taken as confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

H. M. VANDEVEER, Cl'k.
H. ROONTREE, Complt's. Sol's.
Taylorville, Feb. 27, 1846—4w.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, STARK COUNTY.
Circuit Court, to May term 1846.
SALLY DOUGLASS,
versus
BANISTER W. DOUGLASS.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed herein, setting forth that the defendant, Banister W. Douglass, is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, and summons in chancery having been issued returnable to the May term, 1846, of said Court, directed to the Sheriff of said county to execute; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Banister W. Douglass, that unless he shall be and appear before our said Court, on the first day of the term thereof to be holden at the Court-House, in the town of Toulon, in said county, on the third Monday of May next,—and enter his appearance, and demur, plead, except to, or answer the said complainants bill, the same will be taken for confessed, and a decree will be made according to the prayer of said bill. Dated, at Toulon, this 7th day of January, A. D. 1846.

OLIVER WHITAKER, Cl'k.
Stark co. Circuit Court.
AARON TYLER, Jr.
Solicitor for complainant.
Jan. 16, 6w—gratis.

EDGAR ACADEMY.

THE next term of this school will begin on the 6th of April, and continue 12 weeks. This institution is situated just out of the limits of the town of Paris, and combines in its location, the refinement of the country with the facilities of a thrifty village.

Tuition in the Primary Department, $10,00; and in the Academical Department, from $15,00 to $25, 00, per year of 44 weeks. Boarding including rooms, bedding, washing, lights and fuel at $1,75, in summer, and at $2 00, in winter, per week.—Further information will be given in circulars.

H. J. VENABLE, A. M.,
Principal & Proprietor.
Paris, Feb. 27th.—6w •

PRINTING.

Of all descriptions neatly executed at this Office.

In the Circuit Court of said County of Sangamon to the March term, 1846.

Dennis Perkins, Lucius Hopkins and George White, partners, trading under the name and style and firm of Perkins Hopkins and White, Charles Magarge, and Silas W. Robbins, complainants.

against

Israel W. Crosby, John Borland, Henry Dresser, and James Spence, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing by affidavit on file in the Clerk's office of the said circuit court, that the said defendant, John Borland, is not a resident of Illinois. Notice is therefore hereby given to you the said John Borland that a bill in chancery has been filled in the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, against you and the said Israel W. Crosby, Henry Dresser and James Spence, by the above complainants; that a subpoena in chancery has been issued thereon, returnable to the March term A. D. 1846, of the said Circuit Court, that unless you the said John Borland shall be and appear before the Circuit Court for Sangamon County, State of Illinois, on the first day of next term thereof to be holden in Springfield on the third Monday in the month of March next and answer to the said complainants, bill of complaint the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you and a decree entered according to the prayer of said bill.

JOHN CALHOUN, Cl'k.

C. R. Welles, Comp's Sol.

Jan. 14th, 1846. 6w.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court, of Sangamon county, pronounced at its November Term A. D. 1845, I shall, on the ninth day of March next, expose to sale at the door of the court house in Springfield, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Joel Newton, deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts of said estate, to wit:

Lots nine, (9) ten, (10) eleven, (11) and twelve (12) in block twenty-one (21) in E. Iles' addition to the city of Springfield, county of Sangamon and State of Illinois. Also all the right, title and interest of the said Joel Newton, dec., to and in lot one (1) in block one, (1) in J. Mason's addition to the city of Springfield in the county and State aforesaid. Also, all the right, title, and interest of the said Joel Newton, deceased, to and in lot No. two, (2) in block eighteen, (18) and lot No. five (5) in block fifty-five, (55) in the Village of Beardstown, county of Cass, and State of Illinois. The sale will be made on a credit of six and twelve months. Deed will be executed, and note with personal security, together with mortgage upon the premises, will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

RACHEL C. NEWTON, Adm'x.

M. Brayman, Att'y.

Jan. 15th, 1846. 6w.

FIFTY TRAVELLING MAP AGENTS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to engage in the sale of his maps and publications several young or middle aged men of strictly moral and industrious habits. A capital of from $100 to $200 will be necessary, and a certain district of country will be assigned to each agent. Testimonials of character will be required. The following are the principal works to be circulated. Large map of the world; large county, and township map of the U. States; National map of the U. States; map of the Western States colored in counties; map of the State of New York; farmers universal Atlas. 72 maps greatly improved edition; a map of Texas, Oregon, and California; also a large variety of pocket maps A constant supply of maps will be kept at Cincinnati Ohio, for the convenience of agents doing business in the Western and Southwestern States. Prompt attention shall be paid to all communications addressed to C Butler Williams, No. 90 main street Cincinnati Ohio, or to the subscriber

S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL,

S. E. Corner of Market and 7th street Philadelphia. Oct. 31,—6 mo.

ATTENTION!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a good stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware &c., which they offer for sale very low to make room for their Spring stock, all kinds of country trade taken in exchange for goods at cash prices, call and examine for yourselves at the old stand of W. P. Grimsley, west side of the State House Square.

WM. P. GRIMSLEY, & Co.

Springfield. Feb. 13.—ly.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court, of Menard county and State of Illinois, rendered at the November term, A. D. 1845, of said court, I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on Tuesday, March 31st, A. D. 1846, at the house of Washington Nance, living one mile north of Rock Creek, on the road leading from Petersburg to Springfield, the following described real estate of T. J. Nance deceased, to wit: The south west quarter of section three, in township eighteen north, in range number eight, west of the third principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Also the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section thirteen, in township number seventeen north, in range number seven west, containing forty acres.

Also the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section ten, in township number seventeen north, in range number seven west, as aforesaid, containing forty acres.

Also, the north part of the south part, of the north east fractional quarter of section four, in township number seventeen north, in range number six west, as aforesaid, containing forty acres, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the debts standing against said estate. Terms of sale will be a credit of six and twelve months with a bond and approved security, and a mortgage on the premises from the purchaser to secure the purchase money. Sale to commence between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the 31st of March, A. D. 1846.

Otway B. Nance Adm'r. of the estate of T. J. Nance dec'd.

Feb. 20, 1846—6w.

A PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of Illinois.

$200 REWARD.—Whereas it has been represented to me that John A McClennahan stands charged with and is guilty of the crime of murdering one Webster Nance, on or about the 10th inst. in the county of Fayette; and has fled from justice. Therefore, I, Thomas Ford, Governor of the State of Illinois, acting for and on behalf of said State, do hereby proclaim and make known that a reward of two hundred dollars will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver the said John A. McClennahan to the Sheriff of Fayette county, so that he may be dealt with in the premises according to law.

{SEAL} In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of State to be affixed. Done at the city of Springfield, this 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1846.

THOMAS FORD.

By the Governor,

Thompson Campbell, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION:

The said John A. McClennahan is about 40 years of age; about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; somewhat scarred in his left hand by the bursting of a gun; rather round face and of good appearance; straight built and polite in his manners; black hair with some gray."

☞The Missourian, Reporter and Republican, St. Louis, Mo. will publish three times and send their accounts to the Secretary of State.

Feb. 27, 1846.

10 pieces plain and satin striped black silks,
4 " black dress satin (2 India)
3 " plain and striped white dress satin,
8 " fancy dress silks,
20 " bonnet silks and velvets, plaid, figured and plain, just received and for sale by

Oct. 31—tf JAMES L. LAMB.

5 pieces heavy pilot cloths and coatings,
20 " broad cloths all colors,
15 " plain and fancy cassimeres,
10 " tweed and fulled cloths,
60 " cassinetts and Ky. jeans,
20 " plaid and plain linseys,
30 " white, red and yellow flannels, on hand and for sale by

Oct. 31—tf JAMES L. LAMB.

400 pieces fancy prints,
30 " blue, black and white do,
20 pieces furniture prints,
15 " American and Manchester ginghams, just received and for sale by

Oct. 31—tf JAMES L. LAMB.

SPREAD THE NEWS.

CONDELL, JONES & CO.

ARE now receiving at their well known Store on the North West Corner Square Springfield, by far the largest, best and cheapest assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS

that can be found any where in these parts consisting principally of

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every variety of Fashionable, fancy and Staple articles in this line, rich—rare—and cheaper than ever,—Rugs and Carpeting Ladies' Bonnets.

BOOTS & SHOES

Of every size, quality and price,—we are prepared to show customers more leather made up into good Shoes, than any other establishment in the city, and from prices varying from low to little or nothing.

Also—Men's and Boys winter CAPS, in great variety, and in short all descriptions of Goods suitable for the season. Without desiring either to boast or banter, they wish it to be expressly understood by *all* that as usual they intend

GIVING

more goods for less money than any house in the place and if our friends and customers will do us the favor to call and examine our fresh stock we will endeavor to give them such bargains, that they will go

AWAY

Satisfied the cheapest goods are to be found at

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

Springfield, Ill. Oct. 21, 1845—ly.

350 PACKAGES OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

ARe now receiving their usual large and well selected Fall and Winter Goods, which have been carefully selected (in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore) by one of the firm. Having bought many from the manufacturers direct, will enable them to sell CHEAP. Among which are the following, viz:

A great variety of black, blue, brown, olive, green mixed and cadet Cloths,
150 pieces assorted Cassimeres, Sattinets and Jeans
Beaver and pilot Cloths, for over coats,
All kind of goods for boys' and children's clothes,
100 ps Alpacca Lustres, a great variety, and cheap.
Mouslin De Laines and Cassimere Decoss,
600 ps new style Calicoes. (the cheapest in town)
A great variety of Fancy Silks, for dresses and trimmings,
50 ps Tickings, 500 ps brown Cottons,
Drillings, Checks, Canton Flannels,
Bleached Muslins, Sheetings, &c., &c.,
50 ps scarlet, yellow, white and pink Flannels.

ALSO

The greatest variety Hats, Caps and Bonnets, ever offered here, very cheap, direct from the manufacturers.

ALSO,

The largest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the market, and never cheaper.

ALSO,

All kinds Glass, China and Queensware,

ALSO,

All kinds Groceries, Salt, Iron and Castings, Saddles, Cotton Yarn, &c &c.

Constituting the largest and best stock in town, and as we are determined to sell them out by spring we intend offering goods lower than common in this place, and dont intend to be undersold for cash or good pay.

S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

Springfield, Oct. 24, 1845.

P. S—We want Wheat, Pork, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Butter, Feathers, flour, Barrels, lard, and pork Barrels, and many other articles of country make for goods and cash. S. M. T. & CO.

CONDELL, JONES, & CO.

North West corner of the public square, Springfield, and at their Branch Store in Decatur.

WHERE the subscribers keep on hand the largest assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. in both places—and are continually receiving additions of fresh goods direct from the cheapest houses and best manufactories in the East.

They offer goods as low as they can be sold by any establishment in the West, and from the superior advantages which they possess in purchasing, they believe that they can and do afford them cheaper than any store whatever in this section of the country.

Jas. M. Bradford.] [Jos. Smith.

BRADFORD & SMITH,

At the house formerly occupied by L. Levering.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Laurason Levering, on such terms that they can sell them as low as any house in the city.

They will take most kinds of country produce at the market price in exchange. They invite their friends and the customers of the late firm to give them a call.

N. B.—Fresh Baltimore can Oysters constantly on hand.

Springfield, Dec. 5, 1845—ly.

STORAGE & COMMISSION.

I SHALL be happy to attend punctually to RECEIVING, STORING and FORWARDING all Goods entrusted to my care,—advance freights, &c., on terms to suit friends and patrons I do little else but Commission and Forwarding, also Pork Packing, and by adhearing strictly to this business alone, I hope to merit a continuance of the patronage bestowed on our old firm of Bassett & Taylor. Industry and perseverance with time will accomplish all things. In ordering your goods please remember,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOE.

Beardstown, Feb. 1, 1846. Feb 27—1m.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, CHRISTIAN COUNTY,

In the Circuit Court, June term, 1846.

ENOCH O. GIBBS, pl'ff,

versus

MOSES ARCHER, } def'ts
Wm. ARMSTRONG, }

Petition to enforce Mechanic's Lien.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said def'ts that a petition has been filed in the Clerk's office of said court, by said petitioner, Enoch O. Gibbs, against the said Moses Archer and William Armstrong,—that a summons has been issued, returnable to the first day of the term, and that affidavit of a credible person, has been filed in said clerk's office, stating that the defendant, Moses Archer is not a resident of the State of Illinois; now therefore unless you the said Moses Archer, shall be and appear before the Circuit Court of said county of Christian, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Taylorville, on the first Monday of the month of June next, and answer the matters and things in said petition contained, the same will be taken as confessed against you—and a demur entered accordingly.

H. M. VANDEVEER, Cl'k.

J. S. Post, for Petitioner.

Taylorville, Ill. Jan. 27, 1846.—6w.

STATE OF ILLINOIS CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

In the circuit court June Term, A. D. 1846

The School Commissioner of this county and State of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of Township No. 15 N R one W for compl'ts,

versus

On bill to foreclose mortgage, Thomas J Hardin James M. Hardin, Edward Hardin, Horatio V. Harden, and Samuel W. Hardin, heirs of Henry Hardin dec'd def't

Notice is hereby given to the said defendants that the said complainant, the School Commissioner of the county of Christian, and State of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of Township No. 15 N Range one W has filed a bill in chancery in the clerks office of the circuit court of Christian county, and State of Illinois, against you said defendants to foreclose mortgage that a subpaena in chancery has been issued against you the said defendants returnable to the June term of said court A D 1846—and affidavit of a credible person having been filed in said cause, setting forth that Samuel W. Hardin, one of said defendants is not a resident of the State of Illinois.

Now unless you, the said Samuel W. Hardin shall be, and appear before the circuit court of the said county of Christian, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court-house in Taylorville, on the first Monday of the month of June next, and answer, plead, or demur, to said bill, the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed, as against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

H. M. VANDEVEER, Cl'k.

Taylorville, Ill. Feb. 20, 1846.

Daniel Miller, Compl'ts sol'r.

ILES & PASFIELD.

WEST SIDE THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

ARE receiving direct from New Orleans, a full supply of FRESH GROCERIES. Selected with care by one of the partners, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz.

Java, Rio, Mocha and Laguira Coffee.
New Orleans and Loaf Sugar, (double and single refined.
New Orleans sugar house molasses.
Raisins, Rice, Alspice, Black and Cayenne Pepper, Claves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Mustard and Vinegar.
Mackrel, Shad, Herring, and Codfish.
Imp., Y. H. and G. P. Tea, Saleratus, Copperas Alum, Indigo, Madder Logwood, Flour Sulphur Epson Salts, Chalk, Glue, Blue Vitriol, Starch best little powder.
Sperm and Tallow Candles, Castile, Rosin and sweet scented Soap.
Western Reserve Cheese, Dried apples and Peaches, Sugars, Shot and bar Lead, Castings and Nails, assorted sizes.
Queens and Glassware, Cotton Yarn Camphor, best chewing and smoking Tobacco.
Castor and Tanner's Oil, Mc. and S. Snuff, Blacking, Salt, Manillo and Hemp Cord, Window Glass, Putty, &c.

The above articles will be sold at prices to suit the times, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for cash or produce of the country.

May 3, 1844.—tf

CHARLES B. FELTON, M. D.

DENTIST

Office at the American House.

January 1, 1846.—ly.

D. E. RUCKEL,

CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

At the old stand south of the Post Office, continues to keep on hand and make to order all kinds of Cabinet Furniture of good workmanship and of the best materials. Coffins of every size and quality constantly on hand, and furnished at any moment. Having been engaged in the East and for the last nine years in this city in the Undertaking business, he flatters himself that he can attend to the last duties to the dead in a manner that will give satisfaction to the living. Graves furnished in either of the Burying grounds of the city.

A new and neat hearse with gentle horse and careful driver furnished to order.

January 2, 1842.

WALLACE & DILLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

OFFER for sale a general assortment of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Paints OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. &c.

A fresh and good supply of the different articles in our line have lately been received, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail on the most accommodating terms.

Physicians, Druggists, Country Merchants, Fullers, Dyers, Hatters and others, will do well by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The following comprises a part of our Patent Medicines:

Syrup of Liverwort, British Oil, German Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Harlam Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Opodeldoc, Hooper's Pills, Judkin's Ointment, Bateman's Drops, Lee's Pills, Cook's Pills, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Gardiner's Liniment, Rowan's Tonic Mixture, Thompson's Eye Water, Turlington's Balsam, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, Peter's Pills, Brandreth's Pills, Miles' Tomato Pills, etc. etc. etc.

Springfield, Ills. May 14, 1844.—ly.

S. M. Tinsley, } of Springfield, { N. P. Tinsley
D. Kriegh, } { Late of Macomb

N. P. TINSLEY & CO.,

IN connection with S. M. Tinsley & Co., of Springfield Illinois, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Nails, Boots Shoes &c. &c. Also forwarding and Commission Merchants; in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Bassett & Taylor. Liberal cash advances will be made on produce for shipment to our friends in St. Louis, New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Boston.

Refer to—

Messrs. Choutou & Valle, John Simmonds Esq., Messrs. Beebee Brothers, " Doan, King & Co, } St Louis,
Messrs. John R. Shaw & Co. N. Orleans.
Messrs. T. W. & L. Levering } Balt.
" Matthews, Ould & Co. }
" White, Warner, & Co. }
" Workman & Co. } Philad'ia
" Henry & Wainwright, }
" Forsythe & Co., }
" Spang & Co., } Pittsb'g.
P. McCormack Esq. }

Beardstown, Oct. 10th, 1844.—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I shall apply by petition to the March term of the circuit court of Sangamon co. Ill., to be held on the third monday in the month of March, 1846, for an order authorizing me to sell the real estate of John M. Davis deceased of said county, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts against his estate. All persons interested are hereby notified and requested to appear at said term and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

L. B. ADAMS, Administrator.

Jan. 9th, 1845.—tw.

REVISED STATUTES FOR SALE.

100 COPIES of the Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1845, pp. 768, for sale by the subscriber, full bound, fifty copies of which have been divided into two volumes, with a blank drawing paper leaf at the beginning of each chapter, for the purpose of making mss. notes. An arrangement which, it is supposed, will be advantageous and convenient to members of the bar.

Application must be made soon, as orders for a large number have already been received.

TERMS.—Five dollars per volume, cash, payable before the delivery of the work, in all cases. A person desiring the Statutes in one volume, without the blank leaves, can have it at $5 00. For the work in two volumes, with the blank leaves, $6 00 each. GEO. R. WEBER.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 30, 1845.—tf

GRAIN CRADLES, a very superior article for sale by S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

May 27, 1845—tf

S. C. Marsh. J. C. Compton.

MARSH & COMPTON.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

NO. 92 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK.

G. W. Wilde, Salesman.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, made at the July term of 1845, I will proceed to sell at public vendue at the door of the Court House in the city of Springfield, on the 16th day March, 1846, the following described real estate of which John George Schall died seized, for the payment of debts, to wit: the north east quarter of the north east quarter of section 18, in township number 18, north of range 2 west. Also the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section 7, in township number 18, north of range number 2 west of the third principal meridian in Logan county, Illinois.

Terms of sale, six and twelve months credit, the purchaser executing notes with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises. Hours of sale between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day.

THOMAS LEWIS, Adm'r.

January 30, 1846.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of April next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Sangamon county, Illinois, at his office in Springfield, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all the claims against the Estate of Gocham Eaton, late of said County, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said Estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Feb. 13th, 1846.—4w.

PETER CARTWRIGHT, Administrator.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 410 acres of first rate land—250 acres of which is good timber, and the balance under fence and in cultivation with two comfortable dwellings and other convenient buildings thereon, in the best settlement in McDonough county, Ill.. 15 miles from the Mississippi river, on the road leading from Macomb, Ill., to Madison, Iowa. This farm will be sold low, and terms of payment reasonable. Persons wishing to purchase will please enquire of

S. M. TINSLEY & Co, Springfield Ill.
N. P. TINSLEY & Co, Beardstown, Ill.
or W. W. BAILEY, Macomb, Ill.

April 5.

STOVES.

THE subscribers are now receiving their full supply of seven and ten plates, cool, box, Franklin, Parlour and Cooking stoves; all of the latest and most approved patterns; which they will sell as low as the same can be obtained from Cincinnati or St Louis.

D. M. HITCHCOCK & Co.

Sep. 12, 1845.—3m

COPAL VARNISH.

SMITHS' celebrated New York, Copal Varnish, a very superior article, just received and for sale low for cash, by

May 30, 1845. WALLACE & DILLER.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS.

10 pieces blue, black and fancy broad cloths.
10 ps. plain diamond and Wave beaver and Pilot cloths.
1 ps. 6-4 extra breed cloth for sack coats.
15 ps black and blue fancy stiped and plain Cassimeres.
20 pieces Super Cashmere, Merino and Swansdown Vestings. For sale by

J. L. LAMB.

S. M. TINSLEY & CO.,

[SPRINGFIELD,]

N. P. TINSLEY & CO.,

[BEARDSTOWN AND MACOMB,]

ARE now now receiving their usual large and well selected stocks of goods—the best assortments that will be offered in those places this spring—which will be sold cheap; for cash and all kinds of produce.

Springfield, April 21st, 1845.

N. B. Wool, bacon, lard, feathers, wheat, and most other kinds of produce wanted, for cash or goods, at either of our stores. S. M. T. & Co.

NO MISTAKE.

WALLACE & DILLERS WESTERN TONIC OR FEVER AGUE BITTERS.

A CERTAIN and permanent cure for Fever and Ague. This is one of the most powerful Febrifuges known at the present time. It has been highly recommended by the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, as well as the professors of the medical colleges,—it has effected wonderful cures in cases of long standing, when every other remedy has proved ineffectual. It is a medicine possessing great power, and when taken according to the directions, never fails to effect a cure in the most obdurate stages of the disease. It is not disagreeable to the taste, being a pleasant bitter, and it can be administered to children and persons of the weakest stomachs, who cannot take Bark and Quinine and other medicines used for fever and ague. It strengthens the stomach, creates an appetite, and seldom requires more than one package to effect a radical cure. It is neatly put up in small packages which will make from a quart to a half gallon of strong bitters, accompanied by directions. The proprietors of this valuable medicine have withheld it from public notice entirely, although having been introduced by them for more than five years, and used in hundreds of cases with the most astonishing success. Their object in so doing was to test thoroughly its true worth, and if found wanting to cast it aside, but instead of its inefficiency, it has proved itself to be the best, surest, safest and most effectual Fever and Ague medicine ever offered in this or any other county. The proprietors recommend it with the utmost confidence, not only for the aforesaid diseases, but all complaints arising therefrom, it strengthens and eradicates the whole system from every vestige of disease, enfeebling both body and mind.

For sale only by the proprietors, Wallace & Diller, east side of the public square where every other articles in the Drug business may be had at all times.

Springfield, May 3, 1844.—tf.

FOR THE LADIES.

CASHMERE de Cosse. Chamelion and Bernarnu Cloths, Crape Depaise, Crape Delaines, Plaid, Plain, and Figured Alpacca Lustre Printed Scinilians, plain, striped and figured Muslin Delaines, &c. &c., just received and offered on fair terms by J. L. LAMB.

Nov. 15th, 1844.—ly

BOOTS AND SHOES.

15 cases men's coarse boots,
5 cases men's kip and calf boots,
5 " youths' and boys' thick do,
500 pairs men's coarse brogans,
300 " youths' and boys' coarse do,
300 " men's kip and calf do,
200 " youths' and boys' kip do, for sale by

Oct. 31—tf JAMES L. LAMB.

300 pairs women's leather bootees,
100 " " morocco and calf bootees,
75 prs gaiter and half gaiter bootees,
300 " misses' morocco and leather do,
250 " children's goat and seal do,
200 " women's mor. and calf buskin shoes
150 " " kid, mor., and calf walking do,
175 " misses' calf, kip, and mor. do do,
275 " women's seal and kid slippers, just received and for sale by

Oct. 31—tf JAMES L. LAMB.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber,
1 ceroon Spanish float indigo,
2 barrels Dutch madder,
1 bbl alum and 1 do copperas.

Oct. 31—tf JAMES L. LAMB.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Benjamin F. Jewell, in the late firms of H. E. Bridge & Co., and Jewett & Hitchcock—will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand of Jewett & Hitchcock. All persons indebted to either of the late firms of H. E. Bridge & Co., or Jewett & Hitchcock are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement.

D. M. HITCHCOCK & Co.

Successors to Jewett & Hitchcock.

Springfield, Feb. 25, 1845.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE highest market price in CASH will be paid for 20,000 bushels of WHEAT, delivered at Beardstown, Illinois.

N. P. TINSLEY & Co.

Beardstown, January 1, 1845.

CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.

300 Pieces fancy and Madder Prints and blue Ginghams.
20 pieces Manchester & Domestic Ginghams.
6 " Earlston do
White Brown, & Blk Hollands and Silesias.
Damark Table Linen and Rusian Diaper, Irish Lineus, Long Lawns &c., just received by

JAMES L. LAMB.

Nov. 15th, 1844.—ly

SHEEP.

FOR SALE.—The administrator of Col. Willis will sell at his form, near Greenville, Bond county, on the 10th of November, 1845, the stock on said farm, consisting of 600 Sheep, 10 horses, hogs, cattle, &c. Twelve months credit, purchasers giving notes with approved security.

W. S. SMITH, Adm'r.

Oct. 31—31 pd

2 boxes superior James River tobacco,
6 "medium and common do, on hand and for sale by JAMES L. LAMB.

Oct. 31—tf

FARMER'S LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned having purchased and fitted up the steam-mill in the north east part of the town, formerly owned by Francis and Sanford, and known as the Phoenix mill, is now ready to grind for those that may favor him with a call on the best terms and in the best manner. Come and try. The highest market price always paid for wheat.

W. P. GRIMSLEY.

July 25, 1845.

TOBACCO.—James River, Cavendish, Missouri, small plug and Smoking—on hand and for sale by J. L. LAMB.

Nov. 15th, 1844—ly

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S

HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

The great English remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE most celebrated and infallable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchon, of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendance of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the worst possible cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchon's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of colds, coughs, spilling of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated consumption, it is the only source of hope.

Sold by McDonald and Smith, agents for the United kingdom, at the Italian warehouse, Regent street, London, in bottles and cases, for ships or hospitals, &c.

By special appointment.—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court street, Boston, Mass., sole agent for the United States and British American provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English remedy, may be obtained of the agents, gratis.

None genuine without the written signature of the American agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. Toosey, Syracuse, New York, General agent for New York and the Western States. JOHN BROOKIE,

Only agent for Springfield, Illinois.

oct 17—ly

THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished Physician of New York city, (195, Bowery) is the only successful remedy for that distressing complaint, the piles.

Mark this! It is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application—and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will.

There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure, and permanent. Is is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health, in a remarkable manner. Pamphlets, containing testimonials of its efficacy, may be obtained of the agents, gratis.

S. Toosey, Syracuse, New York, general agent for the Western States.

JOHN BROOKIE,

Oct 17-ly Agent for Springfield, Illinois.

AGAIN IN MARKET.

WILLIAM P. GRIMSLEY,

No. PASFIELD'S ROW.

HAS now in store and ready for the inspection of his friends and the public. A full and complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Fresh from the eastern cities, selected with care, of choice qualities, latest stiles, and on the very best terms, consisting of:

Broadcloths every variety of price and colors.
Cassimeres do.
Beaver do. & flushings do.
Black, blue and steel mixed satinetts.
Kentucky janes, flannels, plad, linseys, &c.
Calicoes, all prices and stiles, from 5 to 25cts.
Alpacca lusters, cashmeres, muslin de lains.
Alpacca paplin, plain, black and plaid silks.
Merinoes, Bombazines, &c. &c.
Merino and wool shawls, every variety.
do do Hfs. do

Also a full and large supply of fur caps, unusually low.

A full and complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

To which he would invite special attention, as for quality they cannot be supassed, and he is determined not to be undersold.

He has also in store a supply of:

Hard, glass and queensware.

A fresh supply of groceries, consisting of teas of the very best qualities, sugar, coffee, indigo, and all small articles, with a full stock of salt, nails, &c.

He would invite his old friends and the public, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can make it to their interest to purchase of him.

N. B. Wanted, wheat, flour barrels, and wood delivered at the Phœnix mills, for which the highest price will be paid.

Also, feathers, beeswax, flax seed, linsey and janes.

W. P. GRIMSLEY.

Nov. 1, 1845—yl.

CONDELL, JONES & CO.

ARE now opening more than two hundred packages of Fall and Winter GOODS, at their Store well known as Head Quarters for New and Cheap Goods!

These goods were purchased in Boston and Philadelphia at reduced prices for Cash and while they cannot be surpassed in quality or variety they are in many respects cheaper than ever sold in this market before.

Our stock of all kinds of Goods is now unusually large, consisting of more than eight thousand pairs

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Every description of Staple, Fancy and fashionable Dry Goods! Also a large supply of CAPS, Combs, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain and every other article in our line.

Having justly obtained the credit of first reducing the prices of Goods to a fair rate in Springfield, we are resolved to continue to be the cheapest in this place by keeping them down. We have but one price for Goods.

In this way we expect to deserve a continuance of custom—repay our friends for the liberal patronage, and cause Head Quarters to become as crowded with purchasers, as it now is with New and Cheap Goods; so don't fail to call and see the BARGAINS at the North West Corner of the Square, Springfield Illinois.

Nov. 22, 1845.—ly.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT is hereby mutually agreed that all debts due to the late firm of Walters & Weber, shall be paid to William Walters, and that no debt shall hereafter be contracted by the firm of Walters & Weber, but each is hereafter alone and individually responsible for such debts as he may contract, and neither is autherised to bind the other by any contract; and that all claims against Walters & Weber are to be paid by William Walters.

WILLIAM WALTERS,

Aug 22, 1845. GEO. R. WEBER.

SPANISH Flour, Indigo, Dutch Madder, Allum Copperas, Salt Petre &c., for sale by

J. L. LAMB.

Nov. 8th, 1841—ly)

CHARLES GILMAN,

Reporter of the Supreme Court,

WILL attend to the preparation and argument of causes in the Supreme Court at the next term, for Attorneys residing at a distance from Springfield, on reasonable terms.

Letters may be addressed to him at Quincy, until Nov. 20th after that date, to Springfield.

Springfield, Oct. 10, 1845—2m. (Journal)

THE COLUMBUS OHIO INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $300,000—$140,000 paid in.

DIRECTORS.

Joel Buttles,	John Patterson,
Moses Jewett,	N. B. Kelley,
William Miner,	Prentiss Dow,
W. L. Casey,	George Handy,
Noah H. Swayne,	A. S. Chew,
Justin Morrison,	Warren Jenkins,

Demas Adams.

JUSTIN MORRISON, Pres't.

A. S. Chew, Sec'y.

AS agents for the above Company, we will take risks against loss by fire upon buildings and other property. Also, marine risks on the Western waters, and by canal or by sea, to and from the eastern cities. Also, upon the hulls of steamboats, engines, &c, and upon cargoes of keel or flat boats, upon the most favorable terms. The large amount of capital paid in enables this Company to meet all losses that occur, promptly. All losses will be promptly adjusted, and paid at the agency at which they occur, if desired.

S. M. TINSLEY, & Co., Springfield, Ills.
N. P. TINSLEY, & Co., Beardstown, Ills.

Feb. 18th, 1845.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

R. L. DOYLE & J. L. M'CONNEL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of their profession, at Carrolton, Green Co., Ill. They will attend to all business entrusted to them in the counties of Green, Calhoun, Pike, Scott, Morgan, Cass, Mason, Macoupin and Jersey; also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Springfield, Ill.

REFERENCES.

Boston.

E. E. Dunbar & Co., Page & Hall.

New Orleans,

T. R. Hyde & Co., J. P. Darst, Esq.

New York,

A. G. & A. W. Bruson, A. Edwards & Co., Lewis Tappin, Esq.

Alton, Ill.,

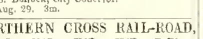
C. P. Heaton & Co., N. G. Edwards, Esq.

St Louis,

M. Leslie, Attorney at Law,
Messrs. Choteau & Valle, Merchants,
L. Spencer, Esq., Attorney at Law,
Joseph W. Ormsby, Esq., Merchant,
Hon. S. B. Bowlin, M. C.,
S. B. Bullock, City Collector.

Aug. 29. 3m.

NORTHERN CROSS RAIL-ROAD,



FROM MEREDOSIA TO JACKSONVILLE AND SPRINGFIELD.

THE subscribers having leased the Illinois Northern Cross Rail Road, are prepared to transport produce, merchandize, furniture, &c. to and from the above mentioned places, on terms as reasonable as can be desired, and by the employment of faithful and experienced agents, and the occupancy of safe and commodious depots, can ensure all requisite care and attention to whatever may be entrusted to their commission.

LAMB & CO.

Rec'g, Forw'ng and Com. merchants.

Meredosia, May 10, 1844.

REFER TO:

S. M. Tinsley & Co. } Springfield, Ill.
Mr. J. Bunn, }
Mr. J. G. Lamb, Alton.
Collier & Morrison, } St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. J. Simonds, }
Small & McGill, New Orleans. May 10—tf

C. W. CHATTERTON & BROTHER

HAVING entered into co-partnership, would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are continually receiving from the east, new and fashionable assortments of jewelry, &c. consisting of

Gold and silver lever watches,	Gold spectacles,
Gold guard chains,	Silver do.
do fob do	Miniature cases,
Gent's breast pins,	Coral necklaces,
Ladies do do	Cong. penknives,
Finger rings,	Pocket pistols,
Gold and silver thimbles,	Gold pencils,

And many other articles which will be sold at 25 per cent. less than ever before offered in this city.

☞ The clock and watch repairing attended to by G. W. Chatterton himself, who, after a long experience in one of the first stores in the city of New York, flatters himself that he can please all who may favor him with a call.

C. W. CHATTERTON,
G. W. CHATTERTON.

Sept. 8, 1842.—ly

AGAIN IN THE FIELD

WITH

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES L. LAMB, is now receiving at his old stand a very large and splendid assortment of Merchandise suitable for the City and county, trade consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery Ware, to an examination of which he cordialy invites his old customers and all those who are desirous of purchasing good Goods at reduced rates.

Nov. 15th, 1844.—ly

FIRST ARRIVAL.

THE NEWEST AND CHEAPEST SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS IN TOWN.

JUST received and opening, at head-quarters, northwest corner of the square, Springfield, where the subscribers will take pleasure in showing their customers and the public a large and splendid assortment of goods, and in selling them great bargains for cash. Call and see.

April 1, 1845. CONDELL, JONES & CO.

BAKERY FOR RENT,

RECENTLY occupied by Mr. Ransdall, in the lower rooms of the buildings of this office, consisting of a front store room, and three other rooms beside the bakery, which is a very good one. The whole will be rented for one year, or six months. Terms low.

Springfield, Dec. 5, 1845—tf.

TIN WARE.

WE keep a large stock of Tin Ware constantly on hand, which we will sell at wholesale, at St. Louis wholesale prices. Dealers purchasing of them will thereby save freight and charges from St. Louis.

Oct. 17. D. M. HITCHCOCK & Co.

TO COOPERS.

THE highest market price will be paid for flour barrels delivered at the Phœnix Mill.

W. P. GRIMSLEY.

July 25, 1845.

WHEAT! WHEAT! !

THE highest market price paid for good wheat delivered at the Phœnix Mills.

W. P. GRIMSLEY.

July 25, 1845.

SCYTHE SNEATHS, 20 doz. just received and for sale by S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

May 27, 1845—tf.

PAINTED BUCKETS and TUBS, a large lot of the best quality on hand and for sale by

S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

May 27, 1845—tf. (Journal copy)

FRESH TEAS.

JAMES L. LAMB is just receiving a choice lot of the above article, consisting of
6 chests gunpowder and imperial,
4 " young hyson,
2 " do do extra fine,
4 " black, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates.

Oct 31—tf

FEATHERS AND BEESWAX—Wanted any quantity of live Geese Feathers, and Beeswax—for which the highest price will always be paid. JAMES L. LAMB.

Nov. 15th, 1844—ly

WINDOW GLASS.

A SUPPLY of Window Glass, from 8 x 10 to 12 x 18, just received and for sale low for cash by

May 13, 1845. WALLACE & DILLER.

1000 BOXES GLASSWARE—The undersigned are prepared to fill all orders for Glassware, including household, bar, and druggists' ware at the manufacturers' prices. A liberal discount made to regular dealers.

JOEL F. LIGHTNER & CO,

Agents for the manufacturers, 188, Main street, St. Louis, Mo. sep 5-3m

NURSERY STORE.

THE location of this new establishment is on the South side of the State House Square; the middle rooms of the Opdycke & Tinsley 3 story brick block. Permanently located for five years.

New Goods, purchased at New York, in variety as usual for the trade in a country city, will be kept in this store, so long at least as the Horticultural object the proprietor has been laboring to establish may require its aid. Goods will be sold at prices that will positively benefit the purchaser, whether mutual or not. Money, or an equivalent, the subscriber is "bound" to have, even at a sacrifice.—Goods can be sold in this city at prices compared with St. Louis so as to be mutually advantageous. He will try to do so.

The subscriber is prompted to this effort to promote his Horticultural pursuit, inasmuch as this community does to some good degree appreciate such an establishment. An arrangement has been made with the Eastern Nurseries at Philadelphia, Flushing, L. I., and Newburgh, for an ample supply of the choicest Fruit Trees, Plants, and Seeds. Several thousand choice Fruit Trees are ready for transplanting, and for sale; and this is a favorable season of the year.

A periodical with a view to extend the benefits and promote the interests of the object above, is in anticipation.

The subscriber has the agency of the celebrated Empire Cook Stove upon the hot air principle; also of the Tight Air Stove. Please read the subjoined certificate or extract.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From A. F. Cunningham, Esq., of the City of Washington, D. C., respecting the Empire Stove, and no one who has as yet tested these Stoves differ with him in opinion:

"I cannot close this notice without alluding particularly to the oven, so important in a good housewife's department. There is nothing that has been invented which gives half the satisfaction that this does. I have been astonished at the evenness with which any article committed to the oven is operated upon by the heat. Bread, biscuit, pies, fruit, &c., come from it just as they are wanted, either light or dark, brown, or entirely discolored by caloric. Those ladies who have seen my stove perform, have been delighted with it beyond expression. One great advantage it has over all other stove ovens is, that one side, the top or bottom of any article committed to it, cannot be left undone, while the other is scorched or burnt; but every side and every part presents the same appearance.

N. B.—For every thing that is wanted in a kitchen, either by cook or laundress, this Empire Cooking Stove is the desideratum, and I hesitate not to recommend it, unqualifiedly, to all housekeepers, well assured that when they have once tried it, they will not readily give it up—certainly not for any thing that has yet been invented in this line. A, F. CUNNINGHAM.

April 28, 1843. Washington City, D. C."

Boys, save your Hogs' Bristles, ("a penny saved is equal to two earned,") and bring them to this store, with the butt ends one way, well combed, dried, and tied up in about one-fourth pound bunches.

Beeswax, dried apples and peaches, feathers, rags, (white separate from the colored,) and all kinds of country produce, received in exchange for goods.

N B.—Plants will be safely stored during the winter months. AARON CROSBY.

Springfield, Nov. 1, 1844—ly.

☞Teas, to suit eastern customers, from 60 cents upwards. Coffee at 10 cents and upwards.

Tomato Pills made from the plant, a substitute for Calomel. Not the Ohio Pill by Miles, but a genuine medicine by Dr. Phelps.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

THIS term may be justly applied to the discovery of compounding medicines with the best double refined Loaf Sugar in such manner that children and adults may now eat medicine with as much pleasure as they do the best confectionary.

For this discovery we are indebted to H Sherman, M. D., of the city of New York, who has been a regular practitioner of medicine in that city for the last ten years; and also a member of the New York Medical Society.

The Doctor, after devoting his attention for a long time to the subject, about three years since offered his attention to the public under the name of

Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

Since which time they have gained a celebrity for the cure of different complaints for which they are recommended, unprecedented in the history of any other medicine—they consist of

Sherman's Cough Lozenges,

which are the most certain and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, consumptions, whooping cough, asthmas, tightness of lungs and chest, ever offered to the public.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges,

are the only infallible worm medicine ever discovered. They have been used for hundreds of thousands of cases, and never to fail. The medical faculty recommend them in preference to all other articles.

Sherman's Camphor Lozenges,

give immediate relief in nervous, or sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, oppression, a sense of sinking at the chest, &c.; and are the only article ever discovered which will remove or prevent sea sickness.

Sherman's Cathartic Lozenges,

the best cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system, and preventing attacks of the billious and intermitting fever of this section of the country.

Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges,

are the only medicine entitled to the name of a specific in this distressing disease. They have been used in thousands of cases, and the proprietor has never known or heard of a case which they failed to remove in a few days. The great advantage which this article has over all others is that the disease will not return if the directions are followed.

Sherman's Compound Orris Tooth Paste.

This celebrated dentrifice is recommended by all the principal Dentists in the city of New York, or the best article in use, it whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, and sweetens the breath. Persons who use it, never use any other.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster.

The best of all plasters—rheumatism, lumbago, pain or weakness in the back, joints, side or breast, cured by it for only 12 1-2 cents. One million sold yearly.

☞ The above medicines are for sale by

G. G. GRUBB,

Springfield, June 4, 1843. 41-ly

☞ Be sure and get the genuine Sherman's Lozenges. His name is on each box and on the back of each plaster.

FOR SALE ALSO—By Tucker & Mansfield, Peoria; also by Benjamin Cox, Bloomington; Nath'l Wright, Tremont; W. S. Maus, Pekin; M. Healon, Farmington, T. D. Hungerford, Washington; George Snyder, Lacon, G. F. & S. Pulsifer, Hennepin, S. G. Smith, Peru; G. L. Thompson, Ottawa; William Leighton, Knoxville, E. V. Penoyed, Galesburg, E. C. Babcock, Monmouth, James G. McCreery, Rushville, Twyman & Kyle, Macomb.

PROOF IS A FAIR TRIAL,

WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF RETURNING THE

EMPIRE STOVE.

MESSRS. E. Wright, Cheny and Harris, of this city, have this cook stove in use, where it may be examined.

Apply soon or they will all be gone, at the nursery store.

One or two good young horses, 2000 white oak rails, a two horse wagon, and a horse cart, and all kinds of produce, will be taken in exchange.

See what "is said of the store in the following extract from the New York Post."

ATWOOD'S PATENT HOT AIR, EMPIRE COOKING STOVE.—HICKOK & CO., 250 Water street, New York, offer these Stoves for sale with the utmost confidence of their superior over any other store for various culinary operations. The heat concentrates under boilers alike, whether baking or not, so that boiling does not interfere with baking.

The introduction of hot air into the oven, is a new principle, never before applied to any stove. This arrangement is found to be the greatest improvement ever made; it carries off all the fumes arising from the articles cooking, and prevents the steam from condensing, and giving them an unpleasant flavor. The operation of the hot air on the meat in the oven, cooks it equal to roasting before the fire.

These stoves are in all cases warranted to the purchaser. If they do not give entire satisfaction, they can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

HICKOK & CO., 250 Water st.
A. CROSBY.

Springfield, Dec. 24, 1844.

THRESHING MACHINE.—A first rate threshing machine; enquire of

April 25, 1845. S. M. TINSLEY & CO.